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[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

THE NATIONAL DEFENCES.

THE question of the national defences loses none of its interest or bitterness. While England talks when she ought to act, and allows demagogues out of office and statesmen in office to utter rank nonsense on one of the plainest questions that ever called for prompt and dignified decision, foreign nations, amazed at the spectacle, may well hold up their hands in astonishment. They are amused at our fears, while they wonder at our stupidity. To them it is clear as the sun at noon that England ought to arm and say nothing about it; but a portion of our own countrymen are of the contrary opinion, and seem to imagine that the days of war are over, as far as England is concerned, and that we have only to disband our armies, dismantle our forts and fleets, and cease to manufacture rifled cannon, and to compound "villanous saltpetre" with equally villanous nitre and charcoal, to enter into the enjoyment of the political millennium, when men shall have nothing to do but to trade successfully with all the nations of the earth; when there shall be no taxes, no soldiers, no lawyers, no bishops, no lords, and no anything, except, perhaps, a universal Society of Friends, who shall turn the cheek to any foreign smiter that may come, but who, until he come, shall utterly disbelieve in his wickedness, and, indeed, in his existence.

Were such ideas confined to men like Mr. Bright there might be little necessity to take any notice of them; but when we find men in the position of Lord John Russell and Lord Palmerston lending it countenance it becomes a question of infinitely greater importance, and involves the very honour of the nation in the eyes of Europe. These statesmen, in rebuking the press, tell the nation in effect that its anxiety on the subject of the national

defences is groundless, and that, if our principal newspapers would only speak with a little more civility of our nearest foreign neighbour, there might be no necessity either for increased armaments or for an increased Income and Property Tax that is to pay for them. But do these statesmen really believe that the British press ought not to have stirred the subject? And do they think it right or wrong that the nation should arm? If right, why do they find fault with the press which has smoothed the way for the accomplishment of the purpose, and so aroused the patriotism of the people as to make it possible not only to carry Mr. Gladstone's Budget, but to carry it with enthusiastic unanimity? If wrong to arm, why such a Budget? And why do they not stake their ministerial existence upon an opposite course of policy? There are innocents in and out of Parliament who believe that their own countrymen are invariably in the wrong, and that every foreign Potentate, especially if he commands five hundred thousand armed men, must of necessity be peaceable and peaceful, loyal, true, and faithful, and, above all things, deeply impressed with the desirability of trading with England.

But if these innocents be in the right in their views of the present state of Europe, and of the duty which England owes to herself, then must the public opinion of all England be most egregiously at fault, and impartial observers will be entitled to ask whether the British nation be sane or insane!—Whether Lords Lyndhurst, Brougham, and all the experienced statesmen of the House of Peers, are in possession of their faculties?—Whether the writer in the *Quarterly Review* who points out the utter defencelessness of the richest city in the world is not a raging maniac?—Whether the editors of the *Times* are fit to be trusted out of Bedlam?—Whether the writers and

conductors of nineteen-twentieths of the metropolitan and provincial press have lost their wits?—Whether the House of Commons is an assembly of lunatics or of men amenable to reason?—And whether a million of fathers of families, each with abundant children and scanty income, are not beside themselves. All these persons agree with the most remarkable unanimity that, in the existing complications of Europe, Great Britain ought not to be too certain that no one will find it his interest or his policy to attack her; and that while Austria, France, Russia, and Prussia have at least two millions of men in arms, and while France has a large navy that cannot be needed to attack any Power but England, it is not right or safe that England's defencelessness should excite either the cupidity or the vengeance of any one, or any two, of them.

In this country it is the majority which decides, and, the majority having decided, we think it would be well if the business were allowed to proceed to its completion without further parley or objection. The Lords and the Commons, the newspaper press, and the general opinion of the country have notions of their own as to the duty that devolves upon the nation of being so prepared, amid the tumbling and crumbling rottenness of Europe, as to place the honour and the independence of Great Britain out of the reach of all danger of attack and subversion, whether their opponents be many or only one. It is a very unpleasant duty we admit, and a very expensive one besides. But the question is intrinsically a very simple one; and if neither the quarrelsome upholders of an abstract and impossible peace, or such timid statesmen as some of those who now sit upon the Ministerial benches of the Commons, would talk nonsense upon the subject, or raise false issues to bewilder the plain common sense



THE OFFICER AND HIS DOG: AN EPISODE OF THE BATTLE OF MAGENTA.—FROM A SKETCH BY M. BEAUCE.—SEE PAGE 102.

of the country, the moral influence of England would be much greater upon the Continent than it is, and would increase instead of diminishing, while, at the same time, every Power in Europe would be the better.

The *Moniteur*, in an article which would be of no importance if it were not official, charges the British Government with exaggerating the armaments of France in order to deceive the people, or to have a pretext for increasing the taxation of the country. The article is, doubtless, intended for the French, and not for the English; but in either case it is mischievous and untrue. The increase of our navy is purely defensive; and no King, Kaiser, or Emperor on the earth has any right to take offence. It is our own business, and ours alone. This nation cannot compel France to disarm, or Russia, Prussia, or Austria. If one or all of those Powers will do so the people of England will rejoice, and will only be too glad to follow their example. If they will not, we have no choice but to keep up such a fleet and such defences as will ensure us against each and all, or against any possible combination amongst them. It is not that Englishmen distrust those nations. If they were free, as we are, and governed by constitutional Ministers responsible to their Parliaments, we should not dream of the possibility of war. But, when we know that three out of the four are governed by absolute Monarchs, having no law but their own will, who make war at their own pleasure, and make peace without consultation with anybody or anything but their own caprice, we feel that we are unsafe, and that it is unwise to be unarmed. They may be our friends to-day, and our foes to-morrow. They are not swayed by ordinary motives, and we cannot rely upon them. War is their trade, and they like it. And that is the great and all-sufficient reason why England should cease to be defenceless.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From an Occasional Correspondent.)

PARIS, July 27.

CONSTANTINE takes a holiday at the Isle of Wight, will Napoleon meet him there? The Russian Levant fleet, having seen Cherbourg, will anchor at Portsmouth. The next act in the European drama will be brought out at Constantinople; the Emperor meanwhile amusing the diplomatists by ordering England, as he did Austria, to reduce her armaments.

The French people are most peculiar. The war already is forgotten, and the ovation next month monopolises conversation. The Emperor made war without consulting his people, and made peace without consulting his Ministers.

So he will make the anniversary magnificent. Napoleon I. sleeps where the Bourbon laid him. The Austrian Emperor that day may bring back Napoleon II. from the tomb of his mother. Napoleon III. has arranged it so that the little Prince, Napoleon IV., may see his genealogical tree. Then France will have four Napoleons, as England had four Georges.

European Monarchs hate the Bonapartes. They lived with the people, made their own thrones, and were freetraders. The present Emperor represents the idea of progress. As he removed the oetroi from the barrier to fortification against the will of the Council, so he will by and by spring another trap on the Protectionists and open France to free trade. Talk about disarming! Why, France may disarm to-morrow and in three weeks' time reorganise the largest army in Europe.

In France every man is a soldier, and every soldier is a Frenchman. Take away his rifle, and he is still a soldier. Europe attracts the world's attention—Europe looks at France—Paris is France—Napoleon is Paris—manifest destiny rules Napoleon! A runaway horse, a slip on the stairs, a chicken bone at dinner, an Antonelli grenade at the Opera, may remove the Emperor. Then where is France? But to-day the Bonapartes have taken the Tuileries, and continue to pay the rent. The Revolution of 1848 was the cannon that fired a bombshell into Europe; that shell has not exploded, the fuse is still burning; the bombshell is loaded with free opinions—the fuse is Napoleon.

Some years ago I remember writing that Napoleon "went up like a rocket and would come down like the stick." I have come to the conclusion that there was no stick in that rocket.

Paris is filling again. The peace revives trade. Parisians depend upon strangers. Germans are coming back, and by the 15th Paris will be full to see Napoleon's triumphal car. Several distinguished Spaniards have already arrived. Salamanca, Narvaez, Santiago, and Leon Lillo, the Queen's banker, dined with Christina at Malmaison on Sunday. The Emperor has consulted the Queen on Papal matters.

The night before last I had the pleasure of presenting Senator Seward to Lamartine. All crowded about the two Republican chiefs to hear them discuss European affairs. The ex-Governor of the United States—the ten years' senator—has his eye upon the White House, and is visiting Europe after twenty-five years' absence. Railway, steam-boat, and telegraph all since then! How strange it seems to him! American senators and American editors have been having their holiday too. Senator Clingman, of Carolina, was here, and Senator Sumner, of Massachusetts, goes home a well man to take his seat in the Senate.

Raymond, of the *New York Times*, has just got back from the battle of Solferino, which he saw in company with Forsyth, of the *Albany Journal*—both en route for England. Bryelow, of the *Evening Post*, was here. Fuller, of the *New York Mirror*, has gone back. Brooks, of the *New York Express*, was here. Morris, the poet editor of the *Pennsylvania Enquirer*, goes to England to-morrow. Beal, of the *Boston Post*, and several other American writers, have had their Paris holiday. Last evening I presented Senator Seward and Governor Raymond to Restore in the salon of Dr. Castle. Jourdan, of the *Siècle*, was there; De la Mare, of the *Patrie*; Crawford, correspondent of the *Daily News*; Villeceau, of the *Nord*; Victor Borre, of the *Presse*; and Alexander Dumas. It was a brilliant assemblage of editorial, large-brained men. All seemed to agree that Europe was fermenting, like new champagne in an old bottle. Liberal ideas are overflowing: Napoleon is the cork, tied down by Destiny, Army, Navy, Church, and Treasury!

An official article in the *Moniteur* of Tuesday on the respective armaments of England and France had a tendency to throw a cloud over the good understanding existing, and which, it is to be hoped, will long exist, betwixt the two countries; and under its influence the funds fell both in Paris and in London. The article in the *Moniteur* is as follows:—

It is endeavoured in England to attribute to France the cause of the English national burdens; but the English people are deceived merely in order to further the national defences.

The exaggeration of our armaments is to justify the considerable increase of the English budget for the army and navy.

A comparison of the budgets of France and England will show these considerations to be erroneous.

Since 1863 the army expenses of England have increased by 200,000,000*l.*, making for 1860 a total of more than 650,000,000*l.*, while in France the army budgets for 1860 do not much exceed 463,000,000*l.* One therefore asks whether it is to France, and to her extraordinary armaments, that the heavy burdens which weigh on the English people are to be attributed, or whether these enormous expenses and taxes, which are the consequence of these burdens, must not be attributed to other causes.

The evening semi-official *Patrie* followed in the same strain, with perhaps just a little threatening in its tone, concluding thus:—

France has done everything to free England from the nightmare of invasion in order to restore her to calmness and repose. If we do not succeed England can only lay the blame on herself for the fears which

agitate her, and which, if prolonged, would become an affront to our sincerity, feelings, and actions.

Thursday's *Moniteur*, however, contained the reassuring notification of the reduction to a peace footing of the French army and navy. The following is the announcement:—

The Emperor has decided that the Army and Navy shall be restored to a peace footing with the least possible delay. ("Que l'Armée de terre et de la mer seraient dans le plus bref délai remises sur le pied de la paix.")

On Wednesday the Emperor presided at a united sitting of the Privy Council and the Council of Ministers.

Preparations are already beginning for the celebration of the fête of the 15th of August, which is to be on a scale of unusual magnificence. It is stated that the Emperor will make his public entry into Paris on Sunday, the 14th of August, at the head of a part of the army in Italy. The troops will halt on the following day, the 15th, for the Fête Napoleon. The Emperor is expected to remain at St. Cloud on the 16th and 17th, when he will proceed with the Empress to St. Sauveur, in the Pyrenees.

Their Majesties will afterwards go to Plombières.

Galvani says:—"The Emperor on Sunday went to Meudon to visit his uncle, Prince Jerome. In the course of the morning his Majesty received letters from the Grand Duke of Saxe-Mecklenburg-Strelitz, announcing the accouchement of the Grand Duchess Catherine of Russia, wife of Duke George of Mecklenburg; from the President of the Republic of Venezuela, in reply to the notification of the marriage of Prince Napoleon; and from the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, informing him of the death of the Grand Duchess Marie Pawlowna of Russia, his mother. On the occasion of the last-named event the Court goes into mourning for four days."

Prince Napoleon and the Princess Clotilde have taken up their residence in the villa erected by his Highness in the Champs Elysées.

A special train arrived on Saturday night by the Lyons Railroad, conveying 137 horses, baggage, &c., belonging to the Emperor's suite; also all the matériel of the Bureau de Poste specially attached to the Emperor's headquarters in Italy have just arrived, having come by way of Susa, Mont Cenis, and St. Jean de Maurienne, whence they were dispatched by rail. The squadron of the Cent Gardes which accompanied the Emperor on his departure for the army arrived also on Saturday evening by special train.

The Duke of Malakoff has been appointed Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honour.

The Emperor Napoleon has granted to the mother of General Auger an annuity of 3000*fr.* to be paid out of his Majesty's privy purse.

Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers having determined to go to a watering-place for the benefit of his health, General Forey has taken provisionally the command of the 1st corps d'armée in Italy, General de Brigade d'Alton that of the 1st division, and Colonel Abbatiucci, of the 91st Regiment, that of the 2nd brigade.

M. Thouvenel, French Ambassador at Constantinople, embarked on Monday at Marseilles, in the *Danube*, on his return to his post.

Chevalier Peruzzi and the Marquis de Lajatico, delegates for Florence, have arrived in Paris, and have been received by Count Walewski.

M. Lantour Mezeray, known in the literary world, and at one time Prefect of Algiers, has just died in Paris, after a painful illness.

ITALY.

Throughout Northern and Central Italy there is still much excitement. In some places the people are seriously preparing to resist the provisions of the peace of Villafranca, and appear to reckon on having in this the assistance of the King of Sardinia and his army. Special messengers are passing to and fro between the different Governments.

SARDINIA.

The official Piedmontese *Gazette* of July 27 publishes a circular of the Minister of the Interior to the Governors and Intendants-General of the provinces. The following is a summary:—

The change of Cabinet does not produce any serious variations in the character of the policy of Sardinia. The new Ministry will continue to favour, as largely as possible, the development of the great principles which are the basis of our public right. The Minister goes on to ask the support of his subordinates in the tranquillisation of discouraged minds, in strengthening belief in right to liberty, and in preparing the annexed provinces for liberal institutions. The circular concludes by promising reforms in the extension of communal and provincial liberties.

TUSCANY.

The Tuscan Minister of the Interior has published an official report. The result of the deliberations on the question of annexation of Tuscany with Piedmont has been made known from 141 places, including Leghorn and Florence. This result shows 809 affirmative against fifteen negative votes, representing the wishes and interests of 1,135,863 inhabitants. The results of the elections of members of a Special Assembly is also favourable to the independence of Tuscany. When the Assembly shall have received the members from the other towns it will give its vote.

The Grand Duke of Tuscany has expressed his willingness to abdicate in favour of his son, who promises a Constitution; but the Tuscans object altogether to the dynasty. Eighty-six parishes in Tuscany are reported to have protested against the return of the Grand Duke.

MODENA.

The Government of Modena has published a decree calling upon the National Guard immediately to supply detached corps for the defence of the various provinces, and at the same time authorising the raising of a corps of volunteers.

THE PAPAL STATES.

His Holiness the Pope had received the French Ambassador, the Duke de Grammont, in an extraordinary audience, which lasted two hours. Letters received assert that the principle of the Presidency of the Italian Confederation has been accepted by the Pope. A conference of six Cardinals has taken place, the majority of whom voted favourably for the Presidency.

The Pope has ordered a thanksgiving for the conclusion of peace "between the two Catholic Powers." In the same edict by which the thanksgiving is ordered his Holiness uses very angry words, aimed at the Sardinian Government, which he is pleased to call a foreign Power, and at his revolted subjects in the Romagna.

The manifesto of Cardinal Antonelli, in the form of a circular from the Pontifical Government to its representatives at Foreign Courts, is couched in still angrier terms, and protests vehemently against "the violations and usurpations" committed by Sardinia in the temporal domain of the Holy See.

The *Opinione* of Turin confirms what was hitherto a rumour only—namely, that the Sardinian Government—no doubt acting upon a promise given to France—has honestly resolved to recall all its commissioners from the Central Italian States. Indeed, Chevalier Buoncompagni, the commissioner at Florence, has already announced his approaching departure in a proclamation, in which he, however, informs the troops that they are to defend the country from foreign aggression.

Military preparations are going on busily and generally in all the States of Central Italy, the Romagna Legations included. At Ancona, the Pope's General, Kalbermatten, has issued a threat of severe punishment against everybody who should attempt to persuade the Pope's soldiers to desert their colours.

The *Monitore* of Bologna of the 20th publishes the following decree of the Council of State:—

There shall be instituted a Council of State composed of fifteen councillors chosen by the Commissioner Extraordinary from names submitted by the provincial juntas. This council shall be presided over by the Commissioner Extraordinary, or one of the managers of the governmental section whom he may appoint. The council shall meet ordinarily once a week, and on extraordinary occasions as often as the Commissioner thinks fit.

The same journal states that henceforth there is for the Italians only one Italy and one flag—"Independence, liberty, and law."

GERMANY.

In the sitting of the Federal Diet on the 21st, the proposals of Austria and Prussia of the 16th inst., respecting the restoration of

the Federal contingents and Federal fortresses to a peace footing were unanimously agreed to.

A letter from Frankfurt says that Prussia intends to protest in the Diet against the continuance of the Austrian practice of sending Italian regiments to the Federal fortresses, as parts of the Austrian Federal contingent.

The movement among the Democratic party in Germany in favour of a reconstruction of the Confederation under the hegemony of Prussia continues. A second congress, similar to that which was held some days ago at Eisenach, has taken place at Hanover. The minor Governments seem to have lost courage and force to resist it. In choosing Hanover for their meeting place the Democrats have ventured into the very head-quarters of their enemies.

BELGIUM.

The King of the Belgians on Monday received at a solemn audience at Brussels the Marquis d'Antonini, Minister of the Two Sicilies, who presented his credentials from the present King, accrediting him anew in that capacity.

At the Brussels Chamber of Representatives, last week, an announcement was received from the Minister of Finance respecting a series of projects for public works, which are in great measure a reproduction of those which the Government withdrew in the preceding session. The principal of these projects are the enlargement of the enceinte at Antwerp, the improvement of the harbour of Ostend, and the formation of a harbour of refuge at Blankenberg. The Minister stated that the works could be completed without augmentation of the public burdens.

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

The *Gazette of the Senate* at St. Petersburg publishes a treaty concluded between Russia and China, and ratified by the two Emperors. The treaty contains twelve articles, and is signed at Tien-Tsin. China grants to Russia leave to send ambassadors to Peking, promises protection to Christian missionaries, and authorises a monthly mail service between Kiakhta and Peking.

UNITED STATES.

We learn that the State paper on the question of neutral rights had been dispatched to all the American Ministers in Europe. The United States' Government lays down the broad principle that nothing should be declared contraband but the direct and immediate munitions of war, and coal is excepted from this list.

The Government have sent instructions to the United States Minister at Berlin to demand the release of the naturalised citizens who have been drafted into the Hanoverian army.

The *Mobile Mercury* states that a Government vessel had been sent to St. Andrew's Bay, where it was rumoured 1500 Filibusters were assembled ready for embarkation.

The Vermont State Republican Convention was held on the 12th inst. The present State officers were re-nominated. Resolutions were passed condemning the extravagance and pro-slavery character of the present Administration, and maintaining the right of naturalised citizens to protection against the Cass doctrine.

CANADA.

Accounts from Lower Canada are good for all except the hay crop. In politics there is no movement whatever. The only striking incident of the week is another feat of Blondin, the acrobat. This time he walked across the Niagara River on his tight-rope, wheeling a barrow before him, having first passed over backward.

The heat has been excessive throughout Canada. In Montreal the thermometer went on one day to 98° in the shade; the heat was followed by an unusual amount of lightning, accompanied by loud reports of thunder, after which there was a heavy fall of rain.

Generals Dieu and Ladmirault, who were wounded at Solferino, are now considered convalescent.

M. Cavour has left Turin for Chamouni, whence he proceeds to the Oberland.

A sword of honour is nearly completed, to be presented to M. Mahon, Duc de Magenta, by his native town of Autun.

The *Toronto Globe* states that the new Canadian tariff is bearing with dreadful severity on the trade of the colony.

The *Genoa Gazette* announces that a subscription has been opened at Genoa for a grand banquet to be offered to the officers of the French army.

The Emperor of Austria has now been officially informed by the King of Naples that the latter sees no reason to refuse his adhesion to proposed Italian Confederation.

The semi-official *Correspondencia Autografa* of Madrid comments in a style that evinces considerable jealousy on the works going on at Gibraltar, with a view of strengthening the fortifications.

The two hundred and seventy Swiss soldiers who lately revolted at Naples have been tried, and two of them condemned to death, the remainder being sentenced to hard labour for life.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH LOMBARDY.—The French Telegraph Administration on Wednesday reported the re-establishment of telegraphic communication with Lombardy. For a long time past it has been necessary to post despatches at certain points for the chief Lombard cities.

Preparations are being made at Schoenbrunn, says a communication from Vienna in the *Augsburg Gazette*, to receive a deputation from the Court of France to whom the body of the Duke de Reichstadt will be delivered up.

Letters from Vienna announce that the Southern Railway has again begun to carry passengers, and that goods trains will soon run. M. Mancel, who at the beginning of the war resigned his office as Director-General of the Austrian Company's railways, is about to resume his functions.

"We have reason to know," says the *Pays*, "that the French Government has resolved on giving up to the Sardinian Government most of the floating batteries which have been sent to Italy, and which were to have taken part, on the Lake of Garda and in the marshes of Mantua, in the siege operations."

A despatch from Brescia announces the death of the Duke of Abrantes, son of the famous Junot, who was wounded at the battle of Solferino. The thigh had to be amputated, and the patient did not long survive the operation. The Duke was Chief of the Staff of one of the divisions of the army of Italy.

Mrs. Alexander Kerr, translator of Ranke's "History of Servia," &c., has recently had the honour of being admitted as a member of the Antiquarian Society of Vienna. She is the first English lady who has received the diploma of this society. Mrs. Kerr has also been admitted as a member of the Geographical Society of Vienna.

A letter from Paris informs us that the Emperor no longer wears the points of his moustaches turned up and stiffened with Hungarian pomatum, but allows them to curve downwards, as they did before his marriage. What, if anything, this change may portend I cannot say. A lively imagination may perhaps see in it a renunciation of his Majesty's military career.

The *Alma*, bound from Calcutta to London, has been totally wrecked. An account from Calcutta, dated June 14, briefly states that the pilot (one of the oldest on the river, who was just going his last trip previous to retirement), leadsmen, Captain Munce, wife and child, and a lady passenger, together with fourteen of the crew of the ill-fated vessel, perished.

THE SUEZ CANAL.—The Constantinople correspondent of the *Times* writes as follows, on the 13th July:—"The Suez Canal scheme has entered on the last phase of its existence. Unable to obtain the sanction of the Porte to the project on which he had embarked, M. de Lesseps resorted to the expedient of commencing his undertaking without the required permission. Your readers have probably been already made aware of the fact that certain operations had been commenced in the neighbourhood of Pelusium, and that this proceeding drew from Scherif Pacha, the Egyptian Minister for Foreign Affairs, a notification to the effect that, the sanction of the Sublime Porte not having been obtained, the works would not be allowed to progress. M. de Lesseps, on the part of the company, maintains that the operations in question come within the category of 'études et opérations préparatoires,' which he has been authorised by the Viceroy to engage in, and for which the Sultan's permission is not requisite. From the parade and ceremony with which these works were inaugurated, the fact that their promoters regarded them as something more than mere essays or experiments cannot be doubted. Evidently La Compagnie Universelle approaches its dissolution. Yet a little while, and the Suez Canal question will probably be embodied in a large claim for compensation on the Viceroy of Egypt. To such an end are the most magnificent projects in the East apt to come."

LATEST FROM ABROAD.

The following telegrams were received through Mr. Reuter's office on Friday morning:—

TURIN, Thursday.—Chevalier Farriai, Governor of Modena, has, by order of King Victor Emmanuel, withdrawn the Sardinian authority, and has published a proclamation in which he remits the government to the members of the municipality. The populace assembled in crowds, and proclaimed the municipality by acclamation dictators of the country. Chevalier Farriai has accepted a provisional regency in order to maintain public order, and to reunite the Representative Assembly of Modena, which is to pronounce on the future settlement of the country. Perfect order and general confidence prevail. Advices from Lodi of yesterday state that the populace, not having been informed of the arrival of French troops, (for whose reception fêtes had been prepared) were so irritated against the municipality that they compelled the members to resign. The King has appointed a Provisional Municipal Committee to-day. Complete tranquillity prevails.

MILAN, Thursday.—To-day being the anniversary of the funeral of the late King Carlo Alberto, a grand ceremony took place to celebrate the same, which was attended by an immense concourse of the populace. The troops maintained perfect order.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAINE, Thursday.—In to-day's sitting of the Federal Diet, Austria, Prussia, and Baden made a common proposal concerning the garrisoning of Rastatt, according to which Baden would name the Governor and Artillery Director, Austria the Engineer Director, and Prussia and Austria alternately the Commander. The garrison would consist of 6000 men when on peace and 12,000 when on war footing; the contingents for which to be furnished by Austria, Baden, and Prussia. Austria and Prussia announced also that they had agreed to alternate the appointment of the Commander every five years.

PARIS, Thursday Afternoon.—The announcement in the *Moniteur* of this morning has caused great excitement, and Rentes opened at a rise of nearly 1 per cent. A slight reaction took place, and Rentes closed at 68.65, being $\frac{1}{2}$ higher than yesterday.

THE PEACE.

ALL the Paris papers of Tuesday publish the text of the preliminaries of peace signed at Villafranca, quoting the *Journal de Mayence* as authority. They, however, give it with due reserve. It is as follows:—

Between his Majesty the Emperor of Austria and his Majesty the Emperor of the French it has been agreed as follows:—

The two Sovereigns will favour the creation of an Italian Confederation. That Confederation shall be under the honorary presidency of the Holy Father.

The Emperor of Austria cedes to the Emperor of the French his rights over Lombardy, with the exception of the fortresses of Mantua and Peschiera, so that the frontier of the Austrian possessions shall start from the extreme range of the fortress of Peschiera, and shall extend in a direct line along the Mincio as far as Grazio; thence to Scorzarolo and Luzana to the Po, whence the actual frontiers shall continue to form the limits of Austria. The Emperor of the French will hand over (*remettra*) the ceded territory to the King of Sardinia.

Venetia shall form part of the Italian Confederation, though remaining under the crown of the Emperor of Austria.

The Grand Duke of Tuscany and the Duke of Modena return to their States, granting a general amnesty.

The two Emperors will ask the Holy Father to introduce indispensable reforms into his States.

A full and complete amnesty is granted on both sides to persons compromised in the late events in the territories of the belligerent parties. Done at Villafranca, the 11th of July, 1859.

A war of words has been carried on between Austria and Prussia with regard to the mode in which peace was brought about, and the influence which political considerations derived from the attitude of the rest of Europe towards the contending parties exerted.

The official *Prussian Gazette* publishes a circular despatch addressed to the Embassies in Germany in consequence of the various erroneous opinions which have of late been promulgated as regards the objects Prussia had in her endeavours for a mediation. The despatch states most positively, "1. That on the side of Prussia no conditions of a mediation whatever have been advanced, nor have any such, coming from any other Power, been accepted by her. 2. That the project added to the Austrian circular, and since published in the newspapers, was entirely unknown to the Government."

According to the *Journal de Mayence*, which published what purported to be the text of the propositions of mediation made by the neutral Powers, the heads of the peace were as follows:—Italy to be given up to the Italians; an alliance between all the Italian States; Sardinia to be aggrandised by the addition of Lombardy and the Duchies; Venice to be placed under an Austrian Archduke; Tuscany to be given to the Duchess of Parma; the Legations to be constituted a Viceroyalty; a Congress to establish the new organisation of Italy on these bases, taking the desires of the people into account.

The Emperor of Austria appears to have believed that this was the basis upon which Prussia was prepared to mediate, for these terms are set forth in the circular alluded to of Count Rechberg, and were spoken of by the Emperor in the Laxenburg proclamation as being the "worse terms" which he would have been asked to accept if he had not negotiated directly with his enemy.

In answer to the declaration of the official *Prussian Gazette*, the *Austrian Correspondenz* publishes an energetic article, endeavouring to prove by a combination of facts the correctness of the statements contained in the Imperial manifesto. A despatch of Count Schlieinitz, addressed on the 24th of June—on the very day when Lord John Russell's expostulatory despatch must have reached Berlin—to the Prussian Ministers in London and St. Petersburg, and now published, shows that Prussia was then most anxious to unite in a plan of joint mediation, on the form and purpose of which it anxiously awaited communications from England.

The official *Wiener Zeitung* of July 26 publishes a note addressed by Count Rechberg to Baron von Koller, Austrian Ambassador at Berlin, and adds that the projects lately published by the *Prussian Gazette* were at the time brought to the knowledge of the Imperial Government, but that merely the intention of attempting mediation was made known to Austria.

THE CONFERENCE AT ZURICH.

Nothing definite was known on the subject at the time of our going to press. It is stated that at the Conference France will be represented by M. de Bourqueney, and Austria by Count Colloredo; and that, when all is arranged and settled, the result is to be communicated to the Courts of Europe. The same account states that Sardinia can, if she pleases, accede to the treaty by an additional article. Other accounts assure us that Sardinia has just named as her Plenipotentiary M. des Ambrois; but that Austria refuses to meet any Sardinian representative, leaving it open to Sardinia to accede to the treaty after it shall have been concluded between Austria and France.

With respect to the proposed Italian Confederation, the Paris correspondent of the *Times* says that M. Walewski has drawn up the draught of a plan, and submitted it unofficially or confidentially to the Cabinets interested. "In it M. Walewski evidently takes for granted the restoration of the deposed Sovereigns of Modena and Tuscany, and the establishment of the Duchies of Parma somewhere. M. Walewski's confederation consists of seven States. By the Villafranca Treaty the nominal or honorary Presidency was given to the Pope; that high office will be filled in reality by the Kings of Sardinia and Naples, each taking turn about. As such a body cannot exist without the means of defence, a Federal army will be created for the defence of the Federal territory, the contingents to be fixed according to the extent of the States respectively. The strong places which will be garrisoned by the Federal troops are Gaeta, partly Neapolitan, partly Federal; Mantua, partly Austrian and partly Federal; and Piacenza, half Federal and the remaining half Piedmontese. The Federal Council it is proposed to organise thus:—Parma and Modena are to have one

vote each; the Pope, two; Tuscany, two; Austria, for Venetia, two; and Piedmont and Naples, three each. M. Walewski claims no monopoly in the fabrication of Confederations, for, according to all accounts, Cardinal Antonelli has also studied the question in his own way. The French Minister is said to enter more into details than the Cardinal. The latter claims not merely the *honorary*, but the *real and bona fide*, Presidency for his Holiness. He has no objection to a Federal army, not so much to garrison towns and strong places, as to defend the territory against foreign and domestic enemies."

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

A public drinking-fountain in Endell-street, St. Giles's, placed there by Mr. Marmaduke Langdale, was opened a few days ago, with great rejoicings, in the presence of a large concourse of men, women, and children, the denizens of the streets and alleys of this densely-populated district.

NORTH LONDON COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR LADIES.—The ninth annual distribution of prizes to the pupils of the above school took place on Thursday, the 21st inst., in the grounds of the schoolhouses, Camden-street, under a spacious marquee erected for the occasion. Lord Ebury presided, supported by a large body of clergymen and other gentlemen and ladies interested in education.

MR. SPURGEON'S NEW TABERNACLE.—The tenders, thirteen in number, for building Mr. Spurgeon's new tabernacle have just been sent in. The highest is by Messrs. Nicholson and Son, £26,370; the lowest, £21,500, by Mr. Higga. The proportion for fittings ranges from £7000 to £9200; and an allowance is made for the substitution of Bath for Portland stone, varying from £1290 to £3330.

A strike among the operatives in the building trade has been resolved on. For some considerable time past the men had been agitating for nine hours' work per day instead of ten, at the same rate of wages; but the employers held firmly out. Last week a final memorial to the leading building firms was sent in, and a final answer in the negative was the reply. The workmen therefore resolved to strike; and, as a commencement, the men in the employ of Messrs. Trollope and Sons, to the number of 470, left their employment on Monday.

THE "GREAT EASTERN."—The engines of this big ship are now erected, the propeller is in its place, and the floats are on the paddle-wheels. The machinery, indeed, is so far complete that the steam has been got up to try the accuracy of the bearings, and so forth. Of her six masts, the first, fifth, and sixth are in and rigged. The carpenters having put up the deck bulwarks, the painters are giving the boards the first coat. In a short period the *Great Eastern* will be coaled and provisioned, and ready to take her trial-trip to sea.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO LORD MANNERS.—On Friday week Lord Manners rode a valuable horse, for the first time, for the purpose of deciding whether or not he should buy it. Directly his Lordship mounted the horse the animal ran at a fearful speed, and on reaching Grosvenor-gate his Lordship's forehead struck against one of the iron railings. This rendered him insensible, and he fell to the ground. His Lordship sustained a severe injury, but we are happy to be enabled to state that he is fast recovering.

CRYSTAL PALACE ARCHERY MEETING.—A great meeting of Toxophiles, held at the Crystal Palace on Wednesday and Thursday, passed off with the greatest success. We reserve the particulars till next week, when we shall give an Engraving.—The drawing for the Crystal Palace Art-Union prizes took place on Thursday.—On Monday and Tuesday next the members of the Manchester Unity Friendly Society held their grand annual gathering at the Crystal Palace, in aid of the Widow and Orphan and Distress Funds of the metropolitan districts. On this occasion there will be a large accession to the usual attractions.

THE SERPENTINE.—On Tuesday a deputation, consisting of medical and other influential persons, had an interview with Mr. Fitzroy, at the Board of Works, for the purpose of laying before him a statement respecting the impure condition of the Serpentine, and urging upon the Government the adoption of effectual measures for its purification. Mr. Lillwall suggested that the Serpentine should have the advantages of the same plan which had been found so effectual in the case of St. James's Park. Mr. Fitzroy demurred to the expense, admitting, however, that something must be done to stay the evil.

THE RAILWAY GUARDS' FRIENDLY SOCIETY.—A public festival of this society was held last week at Freemasons' Hall to commemorate its establishment and success. It was presided over by the Marquis of Chandos, chairman of the London and North-Western Railway, who was supported by Mr. Alderman Salomons, M.P.; Horatio Love, Esq., chairman of the Eastern Counties Railway; and several other gentlemen of influence connected with the railway interest. 150 members of the society sat down to an excellent dinner. The company separated at a late hour, evidently pleased with the proceedings of the evening, and we trust the funds of this excellent society will be much benefited by the festival.

ROYAL MEMORIALS AT CHELSEA.—A graceful tribute has just been paid by the Queen to the memory of the officers and crew who perished on board the *Birkenhead* troop-ship. Her Majesty, desirous of recording her admiration of the heroic consistency and unbroken discipline shown on board that vessel, has caused to be placed on the colonnade at Chelsea Hospital a tablet in commemoration of the event. A tablet has also been erected, by command of her Majesty, to the memory of Lieutenant-Colonel Willoughby Moore, who perished on board the *Europa*. These tablets are from the works of Mr. Field, of Parliament-street.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Last week the births of 855 boys and 748 girls (in all 1603 children) were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1849-58 the average number was 1491.—There was a very considerable advance in the rate of mortality in the metropolis during the last week; the total number of deaths was 1605, an increase over the preceding week of 205, and exceeding by 435 the estimated average. An increase of eight degrees of heat no doubt tended to produce this mortality, including diarrhoea, to which disease 415 of the deaths is attributable. Four deaths are also recorded as due to the direct action of the heat.

FRESCOS IN THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—In connection with the new Houses of Parliament Mr. D. MacIise is to receive £3500 for two large frescoes to be painted in the lower part of the walls of the Royal Gallery. The subjects are, "Waterloo—the Meeting of Wellington and Blücher," and "Trafalgar, and the Death of Nelson." In the Peers' robing-room a scriptural subject, "Justice on Earth, and its Development in Law and Judgment," is intrusted to Mr. J. R. Herbert, and the appropriation is £9000. In the Peers' corridor Mr. C. W. Cope will depict the "Great Contest which commenced with the Meeting of the Long Parliament and terminated in 1689." This corridor contains eight compartments, and each fresco is valued at £600.

A NEW LIFE-BOAT.—On Monday some preliminary trials were made with a new life-boat, which the National Life-boat Institution is about to send to Whitburn, on the coast of Durham. The boat, which is thirty-two feet long and seven feet ten inches wide, is on the design of James Peake, Esq., and was built by Messrs. Forrest, of Limehouse. Having been capsize by some tackling attached to a crane, her self-righting power was found to be perfectly effective. The water the boat thus shipped was self-ejected, through six relieving-valves, in twenty-five seconds. With her crew of thirteen men and gear on board, her line of flotation was found to be five inches and a half below the deck; twenty-three men had to rest on the gunwale or side of the boat before it touched the water's edge. The trial was in every respect satisfactory.

FIRE IN THE LONDON DOCKS.—On Tuesday afternoon a fire broke out in the brandy vaults of the London Docks. Much difficulty was experienced by the Fire Brigade in getting water to the flames, and a mixed body of police and firemen, said to be as many as between forty and fifty, were struck down insensible by the heated vapour of the burning spirit. For a few minutes it was believed they had perished, but they were ultimately drawn up by ropes from the vault, and, as many as twenty medical men having congregated, means were adopted which resulted in the restoration of their senses, with no other harm than a splitting headache. One fatal accident, however, occurred: a man fell off the floating engine into the water of the dock; he was extricated in seven minutes, but life could not be restored. The fire in the vaults was extinguished, after consuming about fifty casks of brandy.

SUICIDE IN ST. JAMES'S PARK.—On Wednesday morning, as police-constable Martin was on duty in the Mall, St. James's Park, his attention was drawn to a fashionably-dressed man upon one of the benches, who appeared to be very much convulsed. On going up to him the constable found that he was quite insensible, and apparently in a dying state. A stretcher was obtained from the station-house, and he was conveyed to St. George's Hospital, Hyde Park-corner, where it was discovered that he was labouring under the effects of prussic acid. The stomach-pump was used and remedies were applied, but the patient rapidly sank, and expired about half an hour after his admission. From letters found on his person it would appear that he had lately come from Guernsey; indeed his hat, which is quite new, is marked inside with the maker's name—"Raphael, Guernsey." He is about five feet in stature, fair complexion, and about thirty years of age. Nothing was found to lead to his identity. A gold pencil-case, a white cambric handkerchief, and the duplicate of a watch pledged for eight guineas at Harrison's, Aldersgate-street, were all the property found upon his person. His linen, which is of fine quality, is not marked with any initials.

IN RE DUNCAN R. B. LIDDLE.—Mr. De Gex, in support of a petition of appeal before the Lords Justices of Appeal, at Lincoln's Inn, obtained an order that the appeal should be heard in November, protection being granted at once. Mr. Bagley appeared for the assignees.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.—On Monday night Mrs. Ship, of Brick-lane, St. Luke's, who had been for some time in a desponding state, killed her daughter, under three years of age, with a carving-knife, and then cut her own throat.

In the Sheriff's Court, on Tuesday, an action was brought against a tenant to recover half a year's rent. An agreement had been drawn out, but it was not stamped, and his Honour ruled that the difficulty could not be got over by proof of use and occupation.

At the Bow-street Police Court, on Monday, the foreigner calling himself Paul Decuppre, and his wife Amelie Decuppre, in whose possession was found the celebrated picture of "The Holy Family" which, had been stolen from Amsterdam, were committed for trial on three different charges of robbing furnished lodgings.

At GUILDHALL, on Monday, Lyon Goldsmith, a cigar-dealer and general merchant, of Finsbury-pavement and St. Swithin's-lane, was committed for trial on a charge of obtaining goods on credit within three months of his bankruptcy, under the false colour and pretence of carrying on business in the ordinary course of trade, with intent to defraud his creditors.

THE THAMES CONSERVANCY.—A Government bill, before the Commons, extends the powers of the worshipful "Conservators" of the River Thames. It subjects to a penalty of £20 every person throwing rubbish, &c., into the watercourse of the river within the flow and reflow of the tide, or on any shore below the high-water mark of the river, or of any river, stream, cut, dock, or canal within the flow and reflow of the tide of the Thames. The "rubbish" includes earth, ashes, dirt, mud, soil, and other matter, as also "offensive matter" in a liquid state, which must not be allowed to flow either into the Thames or its tributaries. All sand-barges must be duly licensed.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY.—The trustees of the National Gallery having been desirous that the pictures bequeathed by the late Mr. Jacob Bell should be exhibited to the public without delay, fourteen of those pictures have, with the concurrence of the executors, been placed temporarily in the staircase at Marlborough House—viz., "The Bathing," by Etty; "The Sleeping Bloodhound," "Dignity and Impudence," "Alexander and Diogenes," "Shoeing," and "Highland Dogs," by Sir Edwin Landseer; "Bloodhound and Pups," and "Pillaging of a Jew's House," by Charles Landseer; "River Scene," and "Evening in the Meadows," by E. R. Leo and T. S. Cooper; "James II.," by E. M. Ward; "Bibliomana," by W. Douglas; "The Foundling," by G. B. O'Neill; and a replica of "Uncle Toby and the Widow," by Leslie. Some other pictures included in the bequest are at present in the hands of publishers or with the artists. The contents of Marlborough House, comprising all the English pictures of the National Gallery, are to be transferred for a time to South Kensington, as soon as the scientific authorities who have been consulted are satisfied that the walls of the new buildings are sufficiently dry. Upon the removal of the Royal Academy the English pictures will be restored to Trafalgar-square, and constitute, with the pictures of foreign schools, one undivided collection.

THE RIVAL "FIRE KINGS."—On Saturday last, at the Westminster Police Court, the fourth hearing of an extraordinary case took place. About a fortnight ago Cristoforo Buono Core, the "Italian Salamander" or "Fire King" at Cremorne Gardens, was charged with attempting to poison Francisco Filippini, another Italian, styling himself the "Emperor of Fire." The evidence of the prosecutor went to show that he and accused partook of strawberries, rum, and sugar, and that, during the time the prosecutor went out for more fruit, prisoner had done something to the strawberries that altered their colour, and shortly afterwards prosecutor felt ill. On this evidence the prisoner was remanded; and on the second hearing another Italian, named Davidi or Fabini, swore that the prisoner had told him that the prosecutor had written such letters about him to Paris that he could not enter France, adding "He is not fit to live—he must go," and had given him four bottles containing poison (which were produced in court) telling him to destroy Filippini. Buono Core was again remanded, but on the third examination the prosecutor so contradicted what he had previously said, and the evidence of the landlady of Buono Core so materially altered the features of the case, that Buono Core was admitted to bail, Davidi, the Italian witness, having disappeared. On Saturday last the fourth hearing took place, but Davidi could not be found, and Core was discharged. Filippini was, therefore, taken into custody on a charge of perjury.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

A painted window, by Willement, has been placed in Dalham Church, Suffolk, by Sir Robert and Lady Affleck, in memory of two of their children. The subject selected is appropriate—Christ blessing little children.

Some new stained glass has just been inserted in the tracery and centre-light of the great west window of the chapel at Trinity College, Glenalmond, in memory of two former pupils of the college, the sons of the Rev. R. Henderson, of Stirling, both of whom perished at Cawnpore.

The expenses attendant on Divine service in Louth Church are now defrayed on the voluntary principle. The contributions received for the year ending Easter last amounted to £96 6s., and the expenditure exceeded this amount by £2 8s. 3½d.

The newly-consecrated Bishop of Bangor was enthroned on Saturday last in his cathedral. On the following morning his Lordship assisted at the Welsh service in the parish church, and subsequently preached from Psalm xciii. 15 at the cathedral, which was densely crowded.

On Saturday, the 23rd inst., the first stone of the schools about to be erected in the parish of Clifton, Beds, was laid by Mrs. Miles, wife of the liberal founder, Henry Miles, Esq., of Downfield, Herefordshire, at whose sole cost the schools are to be built.

The Bishop of Gloucester has conferred upon Mr. C. J. Monk, M.P., the office of Chancellor of the Consistory Court of Gloucester, vacant by the death of the Rev. E. T. M. Phillips, Rector of Hathern, Leicestershire, who has held the office for a period of twenty-nine years. Mr. Monk has discharged the duties of the office for some time past as the deputy of his predecessor.

On Thursday, the 30th ult., a new church, dedicated to St. Thomas, was opened at Huddersfield. It originated with the late Thomas Starkey, Esq., whose wish being made known to his widow and brothers, they undertook to carry out the design. Before its completion, however, the two brothers, John and Joseph, followed Thomas to the grave, and the church became a memorial to all three. It is endowed by the surviving sisters.

CLOSE OF THE EXETER HALL SERVICES.—On Sunday evening the Exeter Hall services, out of which arose the special services at Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's, were brought to a close. The first series was commenced on the 24th of May, 1857. The announcement that the service of Sunday evening would be the final one drew together an overwhelming congregation, and the large hall was densely crowded in a few minutes after the doors were opened. Mr. Cadman preached an eloquent and energetic sermon from St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans, xiv. 9.

The partly-erected Church of St. John, Putney, was consecrated by the Bishop of London on Thursday week. A fine-toned organ, by Hill, has been erected at the east end; and Mr. Otto Goldschmidt (the husband of Jenny Lind), who resides in the neighbourhood, has kindly undertaken to conduct the musical services and preside at the organ for twelve months, that the funds for the church shall not be encroached upon for the present by the salary of an organist. The belfry and other important additions to the church have yet to be perfected. The Rev. H. Farebrother, for several years one of the Curates of Putney Church, is appointed officiating minister, and preached his inauguration sermon on Sunday morning.

TESTIMONIALS.—The Sunday-school teachers and other members of St. Matthias Church, Bethnal-green, have presented to their late Curate, the Rev. Thomas Smith, an elegant pocket Communion Service as a token of their great regard for him, and as an acknowledgment of his valuable services whilst labouring amongst them for the last two years.—A testimonial of respect has been presented to the Rev. E. R. F. Evered by the teachers of the Sunday-school at Madeley, Staffordshire, on his resigning the sole charge of the parish, which he has held for the last two years. The testimonial was presented to Mr. Evered after his farewell sermon on Sunday week, and consisted of a picture of the fine old church and vicarage, and a portrait of himself, intended for Mrs. Evered.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. R. W. P. Davies, Rector of Llangasty-Talylyn, to be Archdeacon of Brecon, and Prebendary of Cursal in the Cathedral of St. David's; Rev. T. Ainger, Vicar of Hampstead, to be Prebendary of St. Paul's Cathedral. *Rectories:* The Rev. J. E. Alcock to Hawling, Gloucestershire; Rev. E. Baker to St. Swithin, Winchester; Rev. W. D. Long to Bermondsey; Rev. J. W. Smith to Dinsdale, Durham. *Vicarages:* The Rev. M. T. Du Pre to Guiting Power, with Farmcot annexed, Gloucestershire; Rev. E. A. Salmon to Marbock, with the Chapelry of Long Load, Somerset. *Chaplaincies:* The Rev. H. Hawkins to the Sussex County Lunatic Asylum; Rev. E. J. Tandy to the Bengal Establishment. *Incumbencies:* The Rev. H. Walmesley to St. Briavel's, in the Forest of Dean. *Perpetual Curacies:* The Rev. F. P. Le Maître to St. Paul's, Bermondsey; Rev. R. A. Rawstone to St. Leonard, Balderstone. *Curacies:* The Rev. A. Hall to Holy Trinity, Horwich, Lancashire; Rev. E. Wynne to Walcot St. Swithin, Bath; Rev. W. Field to be Organ and Clerical Secretary to the Incorporated Church Building Society.

LITERATURE.

"IDYLLS OF THE KING,"* AND FASHIONABLE POETRY.

[CONCLUDING NOTICE.]

"VIVIEN," the second of Mr. Tennyson's four Idylls—why called "Idylls" we are puzzled to conjecture—narrates the efforts made by a very improper young woman of King Arthur's Court to fascinate the sage enchanter Merlin, and to gain possession of a secret which he very jealously guarded. Vivien, "a harlot"—for so Merlin and Mr. Tennyson call her—had first of all tried to captivate King Arthur himself, but he, the "blameless," "gazed upon her blankly," and passed on. Not so Merlin the venerable, for,

yielding to his kindlier mood, the seer
Would watch her at her petulance, and play,
Even when they seem'd unlovable, and laugh
As those that watch a kitten: thus he grew
Tolerant of what he half disdain'd, and she,
Perceiving that she was but half disdain'd,
Began to break her sports with graver fits,
Turn red or pale, would often when they met
Sigh fully, or all silent gaze upon him
With such a fixed devotion that the old man,
Tho' doubtful, felt the flattery, and at times
Would flatter his own wish in age for love,
And half believe her true.

The lady's purposes in trying to befool the wisest man of his time were not the purposes usually most potent with persons of her character:—

For Merlin once had told her of a charm,
The which, if any wrought on any one
With woven paces and with waving arms,
The man so wrought on ever seemed to lie
Closed in the four walls of a hollow tower,
From which was no escape for evermore:
And none could find that man for evermore,
Nor could he see but him who wrought the charm
Coming and going, and he lay as dead
And lost to life, and use, and name and fame,
And Vivien ever sought to work the charm
Upon the great enchanter of the time,
As fancying that her glory would be great
According to his greatness whom she quench'd.

The idyll describes, often in exceedingly quaint and musical phraseology, the wiles of this fair temptress—this "lissome" but most objectionable lady—and the resistance of the sage:—

she lifted up
A face of sad appeal, and spoke and said,
"O Merlin, do you love me?" and again
"O Merlin, do you love me?" and once more,
"Great Master, do you love me?" He was mute.
And lissome Vivien, holding by his heel,
Writhed towards him, slid up his knee, and sat
Behind his ankle twined her hollow feet
Together, curved an arm about his neck,
Clung like a snake; and letting her left hand
Drop from his mighty shoulder, as a leaf,
Made with her right hand a comb of pearl to part
The lists of such a herd as youth gone out
Had left in ashes. Then he spoke and said,
Not looking at her, "Who are wise in love
Love most, say least;" and Vivien answered quick,
"I saw the little elf-god eyeless once
In Arthur's arras hall at Camelot;
But neither eyes nor tongue—O stupid child!
Yet you are wise who say it; let me think
Silence is wisdom: I am silent, then,
And ask no kiss;" then adding all at once,
"And lo, I clothe myself with wisdom," drew
The vast and shaggy mantle of his beard
Across her neck and bosom to her knee,
And called herself a gilded summer fly
Caught in a great old tyrant spider's web,
Who meant to eat her up in that wild wood
Without one word. So Vivien called herself,
But rather seem'd a lovely baleful star
Vell'd in gray vapour.

This, no doubt, will be called "sweetly pretty" by the boarding-school misses of the land, if the book escapes the vigilant eyes of the schoolmistresses and penetrates into such places at all. And, perhaps, the fashionable critics, admiring the manner, may praise the matter of the bard, and dignify this maudlin stuff with the name of poetry. But to us, with every disposition to be grateful to Mr. Tennyson for past service, and to rank him among true poets, we must conscientiously declare that all this appears to be but inane and unwholesome puerility. Merlin, whom tradition represents as a sage and philosopher, and in every way worthy of the names, yielded at last to the blandishments of this impudent and selfish courtesan. But the blandishments were so offensively offered that none but the silliest and most vicious of dotards could have been moved by them. The tale of his resistance occupies forty pages; but two lines are sufficient to describe his fall:—

For Merlin, overtalk'd and overborn,
Had yielded—told her all the charm, and slept.

As soon as he was asleep she put forth the charm

Of woven paces, and of waving hands;
And in the hollow oak he lay as dead
And lost to life and use and name and fame.
Then, crying "I have made his glory mine!"
And shrieking out "Oh, fool!" the harlot leapt
Adown the forest, and the thicket closed
Behind her, and the forest echoed "fool!"

The story appears to be entirely of Mr. Tennyson's own invention, and to have no foundation whatever in ancient legend or tradition. It is inconsistent, too, with Merlin's reputed character; and the license claimed by the poet is, in this respect, as anti-poetical as it would be to take Robin Hood from the merry greenwood and make him an alderman of London, or a Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench; or to instal Friar Tuck in the archiepiscopal see of Canterbury. The poet's licence goes far, but not so far as to play false with the great myths of tradition, or the great heroes of history. If Mr. Tennyson wanted to make an old sage ridiculous, and to show the weakness of the spirit and the strength and wickedness of the flesh, he should have been just to the memory of Merlin, and created from the resources of his own fancy the gentleman as well as the lady of the story. Vivien is all his own, and the ancient innamorato and fool should have been his also. In that case we should but have had to complain of the poverty of his verse, and not of the injustice of his narrative.

"Elaine," the third of the Idylls, is greatly superior to the two preceding; a nobler subject more nobly treated. It recalls the ancient ease and vigour of him who in his youth sang of the Lady of Shalott, and of the Morte d'Arthur; and, had it been published by itself, would have received and merited the praise of very fanciful, very tender, very elegant, and very ladylike poetry. "Guinevere," the fourth and last, is better still. It strikes a higher and more manly key. It intones a more melodious music, and appeals more forcibly to human sympathies. King Arthur's forgiveness of the guilty Guinevere is true poetry, noble in sentiment as well as in expression:—

All is past, the sin is sinn'd, and I,
Lo, I forgive thee, as Eternal God
Forgives; do thou for thine own soul the rest.
But how to take last leave of all I loved?
O golden hair, with which I used to play
Not knowing! O, imperial-moulded form,
And beauty such as never woman wore,
Until it came a kingdom's curse with thee—
I cannot touch thy lips, they are not mine
But Lancelot's; nay, they were the King's.
I cannot take thy hand; that too is flesh,
And in the flesh thou hast sinn'd, and mine own flesh,
Here looking down on thine polluted, cries

"I loathe thee;" yet not less, O Guinevere,
For I was ever virgin save for thee,
My love through flesh hath wrought into my life
So far, that my doom is, I love thee still.
Let no man dream but that I love thee still.
Perchance, and so thou purify thy soul,
And so thou lean on our fair father Christ,
Hereafter in that world where all are pure
We two may meet before high God, and thou
Wilt spring to me, and claim me thine, and know
I am thine husband—not a smaller soul.
Not Lancelot, nor another. Leave me that.
I charge thee, my last hope. Now must I hence.
Thro' the thick night I hear the trumpet blow.

It is because Mr. Tennyson is a poet that we have deemed it our duty in the interest of the poetic art to raise our voice in contradiction to the parrot-like flatterers who assert that he cannot write ill; and against the unwise critics who praise his demerits and weaknesses with such fulsomeness of adulation as to confound in the minds of the rising generation all notions of right and wrong. If poetry be no longer the food of men, but the pap of babes; if mere verse and prettiness have taken the place of the sublime teachings of the true bard; if ornamentation of language is to supersede vigour and nobility of thought; if our writers, no longer of opinion that, if they have nothing to say, they should keep silent, think it sufficient that they bedeck and bedizen nothing with fine words; if those who call themselves poets are no longer to ride the fiery Pegasus through the heavens, but to mount in a balloon and come down again in the sight of holiday-makers; if verse be all in all, and



MARSHAL NIEL.

poetry nothing;—then is the influence of Mr. Tennyson a right influence;—then is his popularity a good thing, and all our rising poets should take him for their model. But if writers ought to save both a body and a soul in them; if they ought to have a clear meaning and a dignified expression; if they are to govern and refine the thoughts and actions of the present and future ages; and, if the national intellect is not to be utterly emasculated by sickly sentimentalism and unripe fantasies;—then it is to be wished that Mr. Tennyson should stand alone—a model to be avoided.

Sir Richard Blackmore, who also sang of King Arthur in twenty ponderous cantos, was once popular. Sir William Davenant was once more highly thought of than Shakspeare. Matthew Prior was once of greater account than Dryden. William Hayley and his "Triumphs of Temper" were more spoken of than any poet or book of his time; and Mr. Robert Montgomery's "Satan" had perhaps a thousand readers where Milton had not one. But where are all these reputations now? Mr. Tennyson's fame will not pass to the same bourne of forgetfulness as theirs because in an earlier day he published two volumes containing "Locksley Hall," "The Two Voices," "Lady Clara Vere de Vere," "Simeon Stylites," "The Lotus Eaters," "Oenone," the "Morte d'Arthur," and other poems almost as good as these. But every new publication that he has since given to the world, though it have increased his temporary popularity, has imperilled his enduring fame. His genius flowered early. Better that it should flower no more than that it should bud out in such inanities as the "Princess," "Maud," and "The Idylls of the King."

STRICTURES ON MR. COLLIER'S NEW EDITION OF SHAKSPEARE, 1858. By the Rev. ALEXANDER DYCE, 1859.

Since the wars of Pope and Theobald, and of Stevens and Ritson, Shakspearean criticism has exhibited nothing so sanguinary as the contest now waging between Messrs. Collier and Dyce. Mr. Collier publishes a six-volume edition of Shakspeare apparently with two objects—the one being to corrupt and deform the text of Shakspeare, and the other to hold up to ridicule what he calls the "notions" of "the Rev. Mr. Dyce." In the first he has eminently succeeded, for, of all the most recent texts of Shakspeare, there is not any so shamefully corrupt, or with comments so feeble, blundering, and delusive, as the text and comments which go to make up Mr. Collier's new edition. As to the second point, we cannot compliment Mr. Collier on the result. That Mr. Dyce should feel aggrieved at being made a lay figure for Mr. Collier's mistakes and misrepresentations is but natural; and that he should write a book in self-defence is no more than is to be expected from a man who is at once so sensitive and so competent. But we venture to think that Mr. Dyce's strictures savour too much of retaliation. He tells us that, besides bringing against him in the preface to the edition of 1858 "sundry charges which are utterly false," Mr. Collier has, over and over again, when speaking of him in the notes, "had recourse to such artful misrepresentation as was never before practised, except by the most unprincipled hirelings of the press." Again, in the course of the

work he calls Mr. Collier "the least honest of all adversaries," and concludes one note with this novel stage direction: "If Mr. Collier can blush, let him blush now, and deeply." Still, some allowance must be made for Mr. Dyce on the score of his vocation; for, since the days of "The Dunciad," the critics and commentators on Shakspeare have, with rare exceptions, belonged to the *irritabile genus*. Confidence in critical acumen and jealousy for the text of Shakspeare are inveterate foes to equanimity. But in this case there is a peculiar incentive to Mr. Dyce's animosity. It was not to be expected that the emendations of the pseudo-antique Perkins folio would recommend themselves to his acceptance by anything short of their intrinsic merit; still less that he would submit to have them promiscuously and indiscriminately crammed down his throat by Mr. Collier in every page of his new edition. In respect of this once mysterious folio (for the fabrication is now put beyond question) we do not doubt that Mr. Dyce felt (as Mr. Singer did before him) that he had a public duty to discharge in holding up to reprobation so impudent an attempt to poison that "well of English undefiled."

We are pleased to observe that throughout his book Mr. Dyce is not thrifty in acknowledging the merits of a rival editor. In many places he gives credit to the critical and illustrative labours of Mr. Staunton, and occasionally acknowledges that Mr. Staunton has anticipated him. We cannot but think, however, that he should have made this acknowledgment more frequently. In that exquisite passage in the "Comedy of Errors," act iii. sc. 2, where *Antipholus of Syracuse* declares his passion for *Luciana*, the folio gives the following lines:—

Sing, syren, for thyself, and I will dote:
Spread o'er the silver waves thy golden hairs,
And as a budde I'll take thee and there lie;
And, in that glorious supposition, think
He gains by death, that hath such means to die.

In all modern editions (with the two exceptions which we are about to notice) "budde" is altered into *bed*, but, as we think, without materially improving the sense. Mr. Staunton was the first editor to give us the true lection. In his edition we read:—

And as a *bride* I'll take thee, and there lie.

Of this reading Mr. Dyce has availed himself in his recent edition of Shakspeare, with the following note (vol. i., p. 410):—"Surely the author's word could have been no other than what I have substituted." But neither here nor in his "Strictures" does Mr. Dyce acknowledge the obligation.

Again, in "Love's Labour's Lost" (act v. scene 1) *Armado*, addressing *Costard*, who is supposed to be standing with his hat in his hand, says, "I do beseech thee, remember thy courtesy," a phrase which in Shakspeare's day certainly meant *put on your hat*. On this passage Mr. Dyce, in his "Few Notes," p. 56, says, "Nothing can be more evident than that Shakspeare wrote 'remember NOT thy courtesy.'" Now, in a note on this passage in his edition of Shakspeare (vol. ii., p. 169), Mr. Dyce, after alluding to his former remark, says, "I had forgotten the following passage in Ben Jonson's 'Every Man in His Humour':—'To me, sir! What do you mean? Pray you, remember your court'sy,'" &c. But Mr. Dyce omits to add (what was the fact) that Mr. Staunton was the first editor or critic who corrected the mistake of the modern editors, and who vindicated the text of the folio; and it was he who recalled to Mr. Dyce's memory that very passage in "Every Man in His Humour." In fact, not only that passage but two others equally in point were cited by Mr. Staunton in his edition of "Love's Labour's Lost," to support the integrity of the old copies. We wish that in this case at least Mr. Dyce had "remembered his courtesy."

Again, to Mr. Staunton is due the successful vindication of the old copies in the line

To a loud trumpet and a point of war

in 2 "Henry IV." iv. 1. In his edition he quotes three examples of this phrase from early writers. Mr. Dyce, while taking advantage of these very quotations, makes no allusion to his rival editor, though it is almost impossible that he could have been ignorant of that rival's note, inasmuch as in two of his notes he refers to Mr. Staunton's Shakspeare annotations in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, of which this was one of the most prominent and important.

Again, in "Romeo and Juliet" (act iii. scene 5), *Capulet* says to his daughter (according to all the old copies)—

But fettle your fine joints against Thursday next.

Now, it is a remarkable fact that every edition since the fourth folio mistakes "fettle" for *settle*, until Mr. Staunton restored and vindicated the old reading. Mr. Dyce follows suit (vol. v., p. 150), but without any note on the passage.

In these and similar cases, indeed, he might differ from us in his estimate of the depth of his obligation to Mr. Staunton. All we can say in reply is that he has been at the pains of acknowledging smaller obligations than these.

There are one or two points in which Mr. Staunton's regulation of the text seems to us so unquestionable that we can only express our unfeigned astonishment when we find Mr. Dyce at issue with him. Our space forbids us to cite more than one example, but we will choose the most salient:—

The Woods. Timon's Cave, and a rough Tomb near it.

Enter a Soldier, seeking Timon.

Sold. By all description this should be the place.

Who's here? speak, ho! No answer? What is this?

[Reads] TIMON IS DEAD!—who hath outstretch'd his span—

Some beast—read this; there does not live a man.

Dead, sure, and this his grave: what's on this tomb

I cannot read; the character I'll take with wax;

Our captain hath in every figure skill, &c.

In this manner Mr. Staunton regulates the passage—and, we think, rightly. It is noteworthy that there is here no deviation from the text of the folio, except in the introduction of the stage direction [reads].

It will be observed that, according to this regulation of the passage, the two lines in italic type are an inscription to be placed over *Timon's* cave (there being probably no tomb on the stage). The inscription is in the soldier's vernacular, while the invisible insculpture on the tomb is supposed to be in a language or character with which he is not acquainted. Mr. Dyce opposes Mr. Staunton's reading, being of opinion that the two lines in question are part of the soldier's speech, and that "read" is, as Warburton conjectured, a misprint for "read'd." Mr. Dyce's paraphrase on the passage is as follows:—

By all description, this should be the place where I am directed to find Timon. Who's here? Speak! Ho!—No answer? What is this? A sepulchral mound of earth? Then Timon is dead, who has outstretch'd his span; and it would almost seem that some beast reared this mound, for there does not live a man hereabouts to have done so. Yes, he is dead, sure, and this his grave, &c.

Now, to this interpretation there are several "fatal objections"—1st. The two lines in italic type are a rhyming couplet, and have a peculiar quaintness. Mr. Dyce notices both these facts, but strangely fails to see their bearing, urging that "we have a second couplet at the close of the present speech, short as it is." But surely Mr. Dyce must know as well as anyone that it is common with Shakspeare to close a speech with a couplet, and that the length of the speech has nothing to do with that part of the question. But it is unusual for Shakspeare to have a couplet in the middle of a speech of blank verse, except where he intends to mark off the couplet from the rest of the speech. 2ndly. Is it likely that the soldier would have exclaimed, "What's on this tomb I cannot read," except in reference to something which he has shown that he can read? 3rdly. What need was there for the soldier to tell the audience

* "Idylls of the King." By Alfred Tennyson, D.C.L., Poet Laureate. Moxon and Co.

that his captain was "an aged interpreter, though young in days," and that he had "in every figure skill," unless the insculpture were written in a language or cipher foreign to his native country? 4thly. We cannot bring ourselves to believe that when Shakspeare meant to say "No man lives hereabouts," he would have written so equivocal a phrase as "There does not live a man," especially when he might have avoided this somewhat strange use of words, and all chance of misprision, by writing "Here does not live a man." 5thly. We think it tells strongly in favour of Mr. Staunton's reading that the lines constituting the alleged inscription are pregnant with a rabid misanthropy which could have proceeded from none but *Timon* himself. We have been thus lengthy in our examination of this celebrated passage, not only on account of the wide difference of opinion between the two editors, but because Mr. Staunton's reading, if received, is decisive on the question of the antiquity of the Perkins folio, which, we find, jumps with Warburton in substituting *read* for "read."

In "A Winter's Tale," act ii. scene 1, is an instance in which the notes to Mr. Dyce's edition are at fault. We allude to the passage in which *Antigonus* says that if the Queen is not "spotless in the eyes of Heaven" he will not trust his own wife out of his sight. His words are:—

If it prove
She's otherwise, I'll keep my stables where
I lodge my wife: I'll go in couples with her.

It is unaccountable that Mr. Dyce should pass over this famous *crux* without any explanatory note; unless, indeed, we are to assume the applicability to him of Young's well-known lines—

And commentators each dark passage shun,
And hold their farthing candle to the sun.

Mr. Staunton has the merit of being the first critic to show and prove that "keep" here means "look up" or "guard"—i.e. that *Antigonus* would henceforth be his own *stablekeeper*, and if necessary even go in couples with his wife; the implied meaning being one that can hardly be explained without offence.

If for no other reason, Mr. Dyce's labours are praiseworthy and useful on the ground that by a purely critical process he has effected something towards the demolition of that impudent fabrication, the Perkins MS. emendations. Mr. Staunton's labours in this direction have been, we think, even more fertile. That folio has recently undergone the scrutiny of some of the ablest palæographers, and its doom has been irrevocably pronounced; and however satisfactorily Mr. Collier may yet clear himself from the authorship of, or even complicity in, the imposture, yet this much is certain, that with the folio will pass away all reliance upon the learning and judgment of one who has for seven years traded on the text of Shakspeare, by standing sponsor to the vilest corruptions that have ever been foisted upon it.

"JOAN OF ARC." BY THE LATE M. BENOUVILLE.

THE history of Joan of Arc is so mixed up with the history of England that we always feel interested even at the mention of her name. We have been accustomed to see her depicted as a warrior armed for the combat, or as a saint militant whose emblem is the inverted sword. But in the picture we here reproduce the subject of the Holy Maid of France is treated in a different manner. Joan is shown to us in the moment of her inspiration: a voice within calls her to the execution of her mission; her eyes are fixed in the immensity of space as if seeking to read the future; she scarcely breathes. At

last she hears the voice which says, "Maiden Joan, daughter of God, to France! to France! Hasten! hasten!"

The execution and composition of the picture are of the highest order, and the transports of the maiden are so well portrayed that in looking on the picture we seem to partake of the enthusiasm of

the west. The islands are large enough to contain a small army. But Mantua, although so strong as to be deemed impregnable, can be easily blockaded by posting bodies of troops at the heads of the causeways. The source of its strength for defence is the source of its weakness for offence.



"JOAN OF ARC."—BY THE LATE M. BENOUVILLE.—IN THE PARIS EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS BY
LIVING ARTISTS, 1859.

Joan, who felt that she was the instrument chosen by God for the liberation of her fatherland.

In an exhibition of pictures by living artists it appears strange to say that one of the pictures is by the late M. Benouville. This arises from the circumstance that the works of artists who died in the course of the year preceding the exhibition are entitled to admission. We greatly regret that the "Joan of Arc" was destined to be the last production of the amiable and talented Benouville, who had arrived at that point of artistic excellence where the persevering genius becomes the great master.

Léon Benouville, born in 1821, was a pupil of M. Picot, and, at the early age of eighteen, was already admitted to exhibit at the Salon of 1839. Of a most imaginative temperament, a poet in his nature as well as a painter, all his productions were characterised by a depth of study and a warmth of feeling most remarkable in so young an artist. From the time of his first exhibiting onwards his improvement was that of a painter who lives but for his art. He sometimes painted portraits, and was charged by the city of Paris with the decoration of the well-known Salle des Cariatides at the Hôtel de Ville. After the death of Ary Scheffer, Léon Benouville was universally hailed as that great artist's most worthy successor. But in the midst of his success death carried him off, at the early age of thirty-eight. Domestic affliction—the loss of a beloved child—added to the ardent pursuit of his art, laid the foundation of disease in a frame which was at no time one of the strongest. In the month of February of the present year he succumbed in a few days to an attack of typhus fever. His death was like his life, that of a resigned Christian. He accepted with submission the decree which snatched him from his beloved wife and child; from his family, of whom he was the idol; from his friends; and finally from his art, which occupied so large a share of his affection that the last regret he uttered on earth was the souvenir of the scene of his labours, painfully expressed in the words "Ah, mon atelier!"

We are indebted to the executor of M. Benouville, an eminent architect, for the above details, as well as for the permission to reproduce this masterpiece in our columns.

MANTUA.

A DESCRIPTION of Mantua, with its three companion fortresses, Peschiera, Verona, and Legnago, appeared in previous Numbers of this Journal. We content ourselves at present, therefore, with the following brief particulars of this fortress, taken, with some slight alterations, from an excellent little work by G. Hooper, recently published by Smith, Elder, and Co., entitled "The Italian Campaigns of General Bonaparte in 1796-7 and 1800":—

"Mantua, so far as we can learn, is pretty much in the same state as it was when Bonaparte reduced it by famine. It stands on three islands formed by the Mincio, which assumes the dimensions of a lake more than a mile across. The country all around is marshy, and the air laden with fever and ague. There are five raised causeways connecting the firm land with the islands, and four forts defend these narrow ways—the Citadel and St. George's on the east, and the Pietole (added by Napoleon) and the Pradella on the west. The islands are large enough to contain a small army. But Mantua, although so strong as to be deemed impregnable, can be easily blockaded by posting bodies of troops at the heads of the causeways. The source of its strength for defence is the source of its weakness for offence.



THE FORTRESS OF MANTUA.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, July 31.—Sixth Sunday after Trinity.
 MONDAY, August 1.—Lammas Day. Slavery abolished, 1834.
 TUESDAY, 2.—Battle of the Nile, 1798. Mehemet Ali died, 1849.
 WEDNESDAY, 3.—Visit of the Queen to Ireland, 1849.
 THURSDAY, 4.—Sun rises, 4h. 29m.; sets, 7h. 42m. [p.m.]
 FRIDAY, 5.—Oyster Season commences. Moon's 1st quarter, 5h. 22m.
 SATURDAY, 6.—H. R. Prince Alfred Ernest Albert born, 1844.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 6, 1859.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
2 49	3 13	3 36	3 58	4 20	4 42	5 2
5 2	5 25	5 23	5 44	6 6	6 27	6 48
7 11	7 36	7 59	8 21	8 43	9 4	9 25

Now ready,

VOLUME 34 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,
 January to June, 1859, price 18s., elegantly bound in cloth, gilt edges;
 sewed, 13s. Also, Cases for the above, price 2s. 6d.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—On MONDAY next, AUGUST 1, and during the Week, to commence at 7, with the Farce of SHOCKING EVENTS. After which THE CONTENTED ELECTION. To be followed, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday only, by COOL AS A CUCUMBER. And on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, after "The Contested Election," a new Farce. Concluding every evening with the new Ballet by the Leclercs.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—LAST WEEK but THREE of Mr. CHARLES KEAN'S MANAGEMENT.—On Monday and during the week will be presented THE COSMIC BROTHERS (for six nights only). Fabrics and Louis del Franchi, by Mr. C. Kean. To conclude with A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.

ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Miss WYNDHAM begs leave to announce her BENEFIT for FRIDAY, AUGUST 5, 1859, on which occasion will be performed a new Serio-Comic Drama, with other Entertainments.—Tickets and Places to be obtained of Mr. O'Reilly, at the Box Office, from 11 until 5.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Arrangements for the Week ending Saturday, August the 6th. Monday and Tuesday, open at 9. Annual Fête of the Society of Odd Fellows; Display of Great Fountains. On Tuesday, Wednesday, to Friday, open at 10. Admission, One Shilling; Children under twelve, Sixpence. Saturday, open at 10. Mr. MANN'S BENEFIT: Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert. Admission, Half-a-Crown; Children, One Shilling. Sunday, open at 1.30 to Shareholders gratuitously by Tickets. Season Tickets, One and Two Guinea each, available to April 30, 1859, may be had at the Crystal Palace; at 2, Exeter Hall; and the usual Agents.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—Patron, his Royal Highness the PRINCE CONSORT.—Entire Change of Entertainment. A new Lecture and Musical Entertainment, by Mr. George Buckland, entitled THE HISTORY OF THE LYRE. DISSEMINATING VIEWS: Scenes in Italy, France, Austria, on the Rhine, &c. LECTURES on Chemistry and Natural Philosophy. THE OXY-HYDROGEN MICROSCOPE. The ST. GEORGES CHORUS, Wednesday Evening, at Eight.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION, at the Bazaar, Baker-street.—Portrait Models of Characters of great interest at the present period: His Holiness the Pope, Napoleon III., the Emperor of Austria, the King of Sardinia, the King of Naples, and Garibaldi. Admission, One Shilling; Extra Room, Sixpence. Open from Eleven till Ten.

ROYAL ALHAMBRA PALACE.—The coolest and best-ventilated place of amusement in London, affording a delicious retreat from the heat of Midsummer. The entertainments are varied, interesting, and pleasing. Patronized by the Nobility, Gentry, and Clergy. The proprietor's study has been to make the Alhambra Palace pre-eminently the best place of amusement in London. Second week of CANTANEROS, a Serio-Comic, Thrilling, Tragical, Side-splitting, Laughter-provoking, Rocking, Sentimental, and Ludicrous Twelve-act Spectacle, compressed and condensed into One Act to suit the times and the weather. Two Performances daily, commencing at Three and Eight p.m.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED.—ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. The new Series of Illustrations, OUR HOME CHURCH and REARDE STUDIES, every evening (except Saturday) at Eight. Saturday Afternoon at Three. Admission 1s., 2s., and 3s. Stalls secured without extra charge at the Gallery and at Cramer, Deane and Co's, 201, Regent-street.

THE HEART OF THE ANDES, by FREDERIC E. CHURCH, Painter of the "Great Fall, Niagara," is being EXHIBITED DAILY, by Messrs. Day and Son, Lithographers to the Queen, at the German Gallery, 108, New Bond-street. Admission 1s.

FRENCH EXHIBITION, 120, Pall-mall.—The SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PICTURES, the contributions of ARTISTS of the FRENCH and FLEMISH SCHOOL is now OPEN. Also, in the same building, Madame AUDICHOIN'S SKETCHES IN AFRICA, &c. Admission, 1s.; Catalogues, 6d. each. Open from 10 till 6.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION at ASTON HALL IS NOW OPEN.
 This Exhibition far exceeds in variety and importance any provincial exhibition that has yet been attempted (that at Manchester in 1857, alone excepted), and has received most valuable contributions from
 Her Majesty the Queen and His Royal Highness the Prince Consort,
 the Secretary of State for India in Council,
 the Board of Admiralty,
 and many of our leading Nobility and Gentry.
 Admission, 1s.; Shareholders, on all occasions, half-price.
 Doors open at 10.30 in the morning. Tickets will be sold until 7.45, and the Exhibition will positively close at 8.30 in the evening.
 For particulars, see all bills, which will be shortly issued.
 An omnibus runs every hour in the afternoon from the Townhall to Aston Hall.
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 Specimens may be seen, and Prospectuses obtained, at Day and Son's, Lithographers to the Queen, 6, Gate-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, London.

HERR J. DERFFEL (Pianist) respectfully begs to inform his patrons and friends that, after his return from the Continent, about the 10th of August, he will RESUME his PROFESSIONAL ENGAGEMENTS.
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FOR SALE.—The Iron Screw Steam-Yacht "VALETTA," fifty-seven tons; by register, 32. Has two engines of thirty-five horse-power; average steam eleven knots per hour, with small consumption of coal. Built by Todd, Macgregor, and Co., in 1855; sloop-rig, has small cabin, and sleeping cabins, engineer's and captain's berths; pantry, fore-cabin, two water-closets. Iron cooking galley on deck, and it is thoroughly fitted with every requisite store. For price, &c., apply on board to Capt. H. HELBY, R.N., R.V.C., Ryde; or to Mr. A. CANSIE, 8, Wellington-road, Egrement, Cheshire.

FURNITURE.—A Great Bargain.—A Lady leaving England is desirous of DISPOSING of her elegant WALNUT DRAWING-ROOM SUITE, equal to new, for which 28 guineas will be taken. Comprises a spring-stuffed lounge, easy-chair, and six chairs in velvet, with chaise longue; very handsome chiffonier, with plate-glass back and doors and marble top; 100-table, on beautifully-carved pillars and drawers; occasional table to match; and a large chimney-glass, in richly-gilt frame. Also, the MAHOGANY DINING-ROOM SUITE, in best leather, price 30 guineas; including handsome sideboard, set of telescope dining-tables, eight massive chairs, and easy-chair. May be seen at LEWIS CLAWCOUR and CO'S, Upholsterers, 7, Queen's-buildings, Knightsbridge (seven doors west of Sloane-street).

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BUHL CABINETS, SECONDHAND.—A Pair of 7-feet elegant Buhl and Ormolu Cabinets, richly mounted, for disposal, a bargain; also an Unique Bureau de Dames, to match the above, to be sold, together or separately. May be seen at Belgrave House, 12, Sloane-street, Belgrave-square.

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THE KEAN TESTIMONIAL.—Subscriptions for the

Testimonial to be presented to Charles Kean, Esq., F.S.A., will be received by the following Bankers:—
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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1859.

Upon the first announcement of the Paris *Moniteur*, which, at the commencement of the week, created so much uneasiness, as evidence of a hostile intention towards this country, we have commented in another column. The second announcement has a tendency to allay the alarms excited by the first. It states that

The Emperor has decided that the Army and Navy shall be restored to a peace footing with the least possible delay (Que les armées par terre et par mer seraient dans le plus bref delai remises sur le pied de paix).

Let us hope that further explanations will ensue, and that we shall learn what the French Government considers to be the "peace footing" of its Navy. It is upon this point alone that there has been any anxiety in this country. The British people may regret that their neighbour, their friend, and their ally should keep up a large standing army; but neither our people nor our Government is so unreasonable as to take offence at a fact which, in the present state of the continent of Europe, is so naturally to be accounted for by circumstances wholly irrespective of England. But as regards the French Navy the case is wholly different. It is as necessary for Great Britain to have many ships as for France to have many soldiers. Whatever may be the real intentions of the French Emperor—even if they be in the highest degree true, loyal, and

friendly towards this country—there never will be an *entente cordiale* on this side of the water if he maintains a naval force superior to our own. He may have an army ten times as numerous and as effective, and our people will take no umbrage; but, if he increase the Navy beyond the point strictly necessary for defence, England will take alarm, and real amity between the two Powers will become impossible. We shall rejoice exceedingly if the Emperor of the French reduces both his Army and his Navy—the Army for the sake of his own people, the Navy for the sake of ours; and both for the sake of that unhappy continent of Europe which persists in keeping up unnecessary and costly armaments, because there is not one great Power within its limits that is not mistrustful of the other. England will not be slow to follow the good example; neither will Austria or Prussia lag long behind. In the meantime the satisfaction of our people will not be complete until they learn how many ships, how many guns, and how many men constitute the "peace footing" of the French Navy. If the statement be satisfactory, Mr. Gladstone may even yet have to amend his Budget. Let us hope so, that once again the alliance of France and England may become a reality.

"MALIGNANT philanthropy" is a phrase invented by an American humorist to express not alone the bitterness of spirit with which some of the professional philanthropists of the "stump" and the platform conduct their controversies with their opponents, but the baneful results which sometimes ensue to the objects of their sympathy. We are afraid that the philanthropy of the estimable persons who are lending themselves to the agitation against the immigration of coolie labours to our West Indian colonies is more deserving of the depreciatory adjective than they are aware of, and that they are doing a great positive evil for the sake of a small and problematic good. The taint of slavery does not lie on Great Britain. The nation has washed its hands of the crime and the pollution. "Slaves cannot breathe in England!" sung the poet in words that have been quoted millions of times in sermons, in speeches, in newspaper articles, and in the common talk of society, and always with pride that they were not exaggerations, but the simple expression of a great truth. And Great Britain, ill able at the time to afford the money, paid the slaveowners, whom it dispossessed of their human chattels, a very large sum as compensation. That was quite enough for philanthropy, and also quite enough for justice. It was no part of the design of the nation, or even of the philanthropists who carried the question to so triumphant a solution as the abolition of slavery, to prevent the growth of sugar in the West India Islands. The result has, however, been of this malignant character—for the great bulk of the emancipated negroes have refused to work as free labourers. They have preferred to live a life of rude ease on the almost spontaneous productions of the rich soil; and the proprietors of the sugar estates have been nearly, if not quite, ruined. Such of them as had no property but in their West Indian plantations, no resources in England or elsewhere, and no accumulated fortunes to fall back upon, have been reduced to destitution. Their deserted estates, though put up for sale, find no purchasers.

The British people, notwithstanding all their horror of slavery, have been compelled, under these circumstances, to procure sugar, an absolute necessary of life, from Brazil, Cuba, and the Southern States of the American Union. In all these places the cane is wholly cultivated by slave labour. Thus slavery has been extinguished in the British Empire only to flourish with greater luxuriance in countries over which Great Britain has no control, and no influence except that of trade. And trade, as everybody knows, has its own laws and its own morality, and will not, and cannot, be prevented from purchasing Brazilian or Cuban sugar, merely because it is grown by slave labour, any more than it can be prevented from buying cotton in New Orleans or Charleston, for the same reasons.

The ruined or semi-ruined West Indian proprietors, without claiming, or pretending to claim, any merit for philanthropy, or expressing any desire to prevent the growth of slavery in other sugar-producing regions, simply ask permission to be as free as the negroes whom they formerly owned, and, since negroes will not work, to hire other persons who will. Asia possesses a superabundance of labourers, one class of whom, the coolies, are admirably adapted for the work and for the climate of the West Indies. Any number of them can be obtained which the necessities of the West Indian planters may require. The planters are anxious to secure the services of the coolies, and the coolies are quite as anxious to secure the congenial work and the good wages of the planters. Demand goes to Supply, and Supply is ready to go to Demand; but an amiable and very wrongheaded philanthropy, crazed with its one idea, steps in between them and endeavours to stop a bargain which would be not only advantageous to the parties chiefly interested, but to the whole civilized world, and especially useful as an example to all slave-holding and slave-trading countries. Philanthropy asserts that coolie immigration is but the slave trade in disguise. The assertion is utterly destitute of proof; a mere, bald, naked, assertion, rendered nugatory by the fact that the coolies emigrate and immigrate voluntarily, that they are paid wages according to agreement, and that they often return to their own country with their savings, there being no man to say them nay. The philanthropists who agitate in this matter are certainly not malignant in intention; but if they would open their eyes to the notorious fact that the slaveowners of North and South America cordially wish them success in their efforts—a fact that is known all over the world except in Exeter Hall and the offices of the Anti-Slavery Society—they might possibly see reason for leaving the coolies and the West Indians to settle their own business without further interference. The Anti-Slavery Society need not sit idle for want of work. A large, powerful, and increasing party in the United States, not contented with slavery as it exists in their territories, are determined upon reopening the African slave trade—the old, avowed, abominable, traffic in men; and this without any disguise or apology, except the tyrant's plea of necessity, and the law of their own will. The anti-slavery philanthropists should reserve themselves for that occasion. They may depend that all their energies will be required to meet it.

THE COURT.

The Queen and the Royal family continue to enjoy the present beautiful season at their marine residence in the Isle of Wight. On Friday evening her Majesty, accompanied by Prince Alfred and Prince Leopold, took a cruise in the Royal yacht *Fairy*. On Saturday Prince Esterhazy, the Marquis of Allesbury, and the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, arrived on a visit to her Majesty. On Sunday the Queen and the Prince Consort, with Prince Alfred, Princess Alice, Princess Helena, and Princess Louise, attended morning service at Whippingham Church. The Rev. G. Prothero officiated. On Monday the Prince Consort, accompanied by Prince Alfred and Prince Arthur, embarked in the Royal yacht *Victoria and Albert* for Portland, returning to Osborne in the evening. On Tuesday the Queen drove out, accompanied by the Princess Louise and Prince Leopold. On Wednesday the Queen and the Prince Consort embarked in the *Fairy* and steamed to Spithead, accompanied by the Princess Alice, Princess Helena, Princess Leiningen, and the Princess Hohenlohe. The Queen, the Prince Consort, and the Royal Family went into mourning last week, for a month, for the late lamented Queen of Portugal.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent continues to improve in health. Her Royal Highness takes daily exercise in the vicinity of Osborne.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary purpose shortly to leave Kew for Germany, to pass a few weeks at the Royal Duchess' chateau, near Homburg.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale have issued cards for a large party at Orleans House on Monday next.

His Highness Mohammed Ali Pacha, accompanied by a numerous suite, has arrived at Claridge's Hotel. His Highness, on Monday, received a visit from Toussoun Pacha, accompanied by Mr. R. H. Galloway.

His Excellency the Ambassador of France has left Albert Gate House for Paris. The Countess de Persigny has been on a visit with Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston at Brocket Hall, Herts.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry and Viscount Powerscourt have left Grosvenor-square for Powerscourt House, in Ireland, for the season.

The Countess Cowley and the Ladies Wellesley have left London for Paris.

The Countess Frances Waldegrave gave her second afternoon party on Saturday at Strawberry-hill, Twickenham.

Miss Coutts gave an afternoon concert on Thursday at her mansion in Stratton-street.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN EDINBURGH.—On Saturday evening the Prince of Wales visited the Queen's Theatre, attended by the principal members of his suite, and was welcomed with cordial cheering by the crowded audience. On Sunday he again attended Divine service in the High Church, and took his seat in the throne pew set apart for Royalty and its annual representative, the Lord High Commissioner. On Monday afternoon his Royal Highness visited the recently-opened National Gallery. While his presence was vainly expected by some 10,000 or 20,000 persons assembled at Granton to witness a grand regatta on the Forth, the young Prince was carefully inspecting the works of the different masters, ancient and modern, represented in this gallery of art. On leaving, his Royal Highness expressed his high gratification with his visit, which lasted above an hour and a half.

APPROACHING MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.—Colonel the Hon. James Macdonald, brother of Lord Macdonald, and private secretary to the Duke of Cambridge, is about to form a matrimonial alliance with the Hon. Miss Blake, daughter of Lord and Lady Walscourt. The marriage will take place on the 12th of August. A matrimonial alliance will shortly take place between Lady Theodosia Gertrude Proby, youngest daughter of the Earl of Carysfort, and Mr. William Baillie, second son of Mr. Evan Baillie and Lady Georgiana Baillie, of Dochfour, N.B. A matrimonial alliance is also arranged between Mr. Fremantle, eldest son of the Right Hon. Sir Thomas Fremantle, Bart. and Lady Augustus Scott, second daughter of the late Earl and Countess of Eldon.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Captain Pennington has been appointed a Military Knight of Windsor.

A bill has just been brought in to consolidate and amend the laws relating to military saving-banks.

Rear-Admiral Pelham, C.B., and Captain Frederick, two of the Lords of the Admiralty, were at Devonport on Tuesday, inspecting ships of war in Hamoaze. They visited the screw steam-ship *Royal George*, 102, and several gun-boats attached to the steam reserve.

Captain Grant's pontoon field cooking apparatus has recently been introduced at various military stations, and has proved highly useful for preparing food by the several processes for large bodies of men at an encampment where the facilities of barracks are not available.

Some very heavy guns, principally 68-pounders and 10-inch shell, have just been landed at Yarmouth, with their carriages, &c., for the north and south batteries. A detachment of the Royal Artillery, about twenty in number, are now busily engaged in placing these formidable engines of destruction in position.

Detachments of the second brigade of Garrison Artillery have recently been forwarded from the brigade station to man the Martello towers along the Channel coast from Dover to Hastings, and several of these defences have been mounted with new siege guns forwarded from Woolwich Arsenal.

Dr. William Bruce, Staff Surgeon of the dockyard at Chatham, having completed his term of active service, has, by the Captain Superintendent and resident officers of the yard been presented with a massive silver salver, bearing an inscription expressive of their regard and esteem for him, as respects both his professional and private character.

The authorities at the Horse Guards have decided on dispatching several thousands of soldiers' wives to Bengal, Bombay, and Madras. The women selected will be provided with a free passage by the Government, and will be sent out from time to time with the Indian reinforcements proceeding from this country, the first detachment to embark during the ensuing month.

Major-General Eyre, commanding Chatham district, has had the whole of the troops belonging to the various branches of the service now quartered at this garrison assembled on the lines this week for the purpose of inspecting them, and putting them through the evolutions of a brigade field-day. The forces on the ground numbered about 4000 men of all ranks.

There are now lying in ordinary in the Royal Navy about 120 vessels, exclusive of mortar-vessels and floats; 19 of these are to be converted into screw-ships, and the conversion of seven is under consideration. There is also a list of 87 receiving-ships, coaling-hulks, &c. Four ships have been broken up or sold since January, 1850, without having been commissioned.

THE LOSS OF THE "HERON."—The following was received at the Admiralty on Thursday:—"The *Athena*, Cape mail-boat, has arrived at Devonport. She left the Cape on the 21st of June, and ascended on the 4th of July. The captain reports that Mr. Blain, mate of H.M. late sloop *Heron*, and thirty-nine men, of whom twenty-five are Europeans, have been picked up, and are believed to be now on board H.M.S. *Vesuvius*."

The numerous cavalry and infantry troops, amounting to several thousand men, who have been under orders for some time past to embark for India, for the purpose of filling up vacancies and augmenting the service companies of their respective regiments, will not embark during the present month, the authorities connected with the War Department having decided on dispatching them during the month of August, for which month the vessels to be taken up are to be chartered.

Mr. W. H. Ward, of Auburn, United States, on Tuesday exhibited in Woolwich Dockyard his patent invention for transmitting messages and carrying on correspondence of any length from ship to ship, becalmed, or sailing within telescopic sight of each other on the ocean, with equal facility to that of the electric telegraph on land. The exhibition was witnessed by Commodore the Hon. James R. Drummond, C.B., Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, in his official capacity as Superintendent, attended by the entire body of officers representing the various departments of the yard. The experiment was extremely interesting and conclusive as to the merits of the apparatus.

The Prince Consort, accompanied by Prince Alfred and Prince Arthur, arrived in the *Victoria and Albert*, at noon on Monday, on a visit of inspection to the extensive defensive and other important works in connection with the new harbour at Portland. A portion of the Channel fleet, consisting of the *Royal Albert*, *Agamemnon*, *James Watt*, *Algers*, and *Emerald*, which had shortly before left the harbour for Spithead, saluted the Royal party on passing. On the yacht rounding the extremity of the outer breakwater, the ships at anchor—*Aboukir*, *Blenheim*, *Topaze*, *Melpomen*—also saluted. Their Royal Highnesses, on landing, were received by Mr. Goode, engineer-in-chief, and Mr. Leather, contractor for the breakwater, who conducted them over the works now in progress. After the inspection the Royal party returned on board the *Victoria and Albert*, which immediately left the harbour for Osborne.

The fourth grand review at the Curragh Camp was held on Friday week. The whole of the troops encamped, under the immediate personal command of General Lord Seaton, were on the ground. Additional éclat was given to the proceedings by the presence of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

On Tuesday afternoon the fine body of men of the 45th Regiment who have recently arrived from the Cape, and are now stationed at the Fulwood Barracks, Preston, were reviewed by Lieutenant-General Sir Harry Smith, Bart., G.C.B. About 650 of the officers and men assembled in the spacious parade-ground of the barracks. The men were put through a variety of evolutions, at the conclusion of which the gallant General addressed the troops, complimenting them upon their efficiency and the distinguished position the regiment held in the service, and stated that there was no regiment in the service which had more distinguished itself in former wars.

INSPECTION OF ENROLLED PENSIONERS.—On Friday week about five hundred of the enrolled pensioners assembled in Victoria Park, by order of the military officials of the War Office, and were inspected by Colonel Tulloch, who arrived from Woolwich at an early hour. The men were in full marching uniform, and presented a fine appearance; each was supplied with ten rounds of cartridges. They were soldiers of all regiments, who had been pensioned off from various places, and residing within the metropolitan districts. At eight o'clock the chief officers addressed the men, and commenced putting them through a series of manoeuvres and military evolutions until the whole of their ammunition was exhausted. The conduct and behaviour of the men seemed to give the commanding officer the highest satisfaction, and they left the park for their respective homes at eleven o'clock. The men assembled on the following morning in the moat of the Tower of London for a second inspection.

THE VICTORIA RIFLE CORPS.—On Thursday week the Victoria Rifle Volunteer Corps, under the command of his Grace the Duke of Wellington, were inspected at their training-ground at Kilburn by Major-General Douglas, the Inspector-General of Militia, in the presence of a large and fashionable assemblage of spectators. Major-General Douglas, on his arrival on the ground, was received by the regiment in line with presented arms, the band playing the National Anthem; after which they marched past in quick and double time. The manual and platoon exercises having been gone through, twelve of the best shots in the corps fired at the target at ranges of two hundred and two hundred and fifty yards, after which the whole regiment went through various manoeuvres. At the conclusion Major-General Douglas addressed the corps and highly complimented them on their soldierlike appearance and steadiness under arms. His Grace the Duke of Wellington, the Colonel of the regiment, entertained Major-General Douglas and the officers of the corps at dinner at Apsley House on the day after the inspection, and the whole of the corps were invited in the evening.

A new and improved description of tent for military purposes, the invention of Major Rhodes, late of the 94th Regiment, having been brought under the notice of the authorities at the Horse Guards, the Duke of Cambridge has given directions for two of the tents to be pitched at Chatham garrison in order to put to a practical test the superiority of the invention over the ordinary military tent now in use by the army when encamped. The largest of Major Rhodes' tents is about thirty feet in length, fifteen wide, and ten in height, and is of a kind of oval and vaulted construction, so that no part of the exterior presents a lodgment for moisture. Instead of the ordinary tent-pole, which is found to take up so much room in a tent, the interior is entirely free from this obstruction, thus allowing tables and seats, as in the soldiers' barrack-rooms, to be placed in the tents. Major Rhodes' hospital tent weighs about one hundred and twelve pounds less than the hospital marquee, and its whole cost is about £3 under the contract price. The field tent for troops, one of which has also been erected close to the hospital tent, is of a bell shape, and about ten feet in diameter.

DOINGS OF MILITIA REGIMENTS.

The Shropshire Militia Regiment, which is at present quartered in the permanent barracks at Aldershot, had new colours presented to it by the Duchess of Montrose on Saturday last.

The Royal Miners' Artillery Militia of Cornwall were inspected last week by Colonel Pester at Truro previous to the expiration of the usual period of drill. The gallant Colonel bestowed high praise on the efficiency of the regiment.

The West Norfolk Militia were reviewed on Saturday afternoon on Mousehold Heath, near Norwich, by Colonel Bloomfield, Commandant of the camp at Colchester. The regiment was disembodied on Monday.

The East Norfolk Militia, which had been assembled at Great Yarmouth for three weeks' training and exercise, were disembodied on Tuesday.

The Hereford Militia, after their three weeks' training in the city of Hereford, was disbanded on Monday.

The Breconshire Militia, after their usual training, and after an inspection by Colonel Raymond, the inspecting officer, were disembodied a day or two since.

The Royal Montgomery Rifles assembled for training and exercise on the 15th of July, mustering two-thirds of their strength.

The 2nd Derby Militia (Chatsworth Rifles) will be called out for training on the 22nd of September, in order not to interfere with the harvest.

The 2nd West York Regiment of Light Infantry, after undergoing twenty-one days' training at York, were dismissed on Saturday last. They numbered upwards of 570, and were under the command of Colonel Smyth. They were inspected on Friday by Colonel Cooper, of the 45th Regiment, who expressed himself much pleased with the soldierlike appearance of the men and the efficient way in which they went through certain military manoeuvres.

The 5th West York Regiment, which assembled at Knaresborough on the 4th inst. for twenty-one days' training, under the command of Lieut.-Col. G. L. Lister Kaye, was inspected on the 19th by Colonel Shaw, 45th Foot, each man being supplied with five rounds of blank ammunition. The review closed by one of the companies being called to the front to be manoeuvred by its Captain, which was done to the entire satisfaction of the inspecting officer. Colonel Shaw complimented all ranks in the highest terms. The men were dismissed on the 23rd.

The 4th West York Militia, under the command of Major Cairnes, was inspected on Thursday week by Colonel Shaw, of the 5th Regiment, at the Leeds Barracks. The inspecting officer was received by the battalion in open order with a general salute; and, after marching past in slow and quick time, wheeled into line; and after being put through the manual and platoon exercise by Major Waud, went through the usual evolutions of a field-day under the commanding officer. The regiment was then formed into close column, and, being faced to the left, was addressed by the inspecting officer in very flattering terms. The 4th West York has, during its three weeks' training, been quartered in the Cavalry Barracks, with the detachment of the 15th Hussars; and the best feeling has existed between the two branches of the service. The officers of the 4th West York, in acknowledgment of the hospitality received from the officers of the 15th Hussars, have presented them with a silver tankard. The regiment was dismissed on Saturday last.

It is understood that Sir Charles Wood will make his statement on the subject of the finance of India on Monday next.

The Right Hon. Lord Ward, Right Hon. C. B. Adderley, M.P., and Richard Howard Haywood, Esq., have been appointed Deputy Lieutenants for the county of Stafford.

Lord Courtenay met with a severe accident on Tuesday night. He fell from a window at his lodgings at Bognor, and sustained a severe compound fracture of the leg.

One of the sufferers by the collision on the Greenock Railway, a week ago, Mr. Jacobson, a native of Denmark, has died in the Glasgow Infirmary.

Mr. Ingram and Mr. Pease were among the members who were prevented voting on Tuesday with Sir J. Trelawny upon his Church-rates Abolition Bill by the non-ringing of the division bell in the committee-rooms.

A new dining-hall of large proportions has recently been added by the directors of the London and North-Western Railway to the Stafford station. Forty passenger trains stop daily at Stafford, and the visitors to the refreshment and dining rooms average from 500 to 800.

William Samuels, a letter carrier and sorter, engaged in the district post-office in Old Cavendish-street, was on Tuesday committed for trial for stealing forty-one letters and three newspapers intrusted to him for delivery.

The proposal made by Eton College to the Cambridge University Commissioners more than two years since, "that the sons of all British subjects otherwise duly qualified be admissible as candidates for Eton scholarships," has received the sanction of the commissioners, and has now become a part of the statutes of Eton College.

ELECTION COMMITTEES.—Two of the election committees opened proceedings on Tuesday—that in the case of Mr. John H. Astell, the sitting Conservative member for Ashburton; and that on the return of Mr. W. H. Leatham, brother-in-law of Mr. Bright, for the borough of Wakefield. Bribery, treating, and undue influence are alleged in both petitions. If some six or eight witnesses tell the truth, most flagrant bribery has been committed in the Wakefield case: £10, £30, and £25 were paid for a single vote in three instances, according to the oath of the voters; and similar sums offered in other cases and refused. The committees for Gloucester, Dartmouth, Aylesbury, and Huddersfield commenced their sitting on Wednesday. Mr. Schenley, the sitting Liberal member for Dartmouth, on the Tuesday meeting on Wednesday morning, withdrew his opposition to the committee meeting on Wednesday morning, Mr. Leatham, the sitting member, withdrew from the contest, and the committee passed a resolution declaring the election void, and that four distinct acts of bribery had been proved. The petitions for Berwick-on-Tweed and Pontefract have been withdrawn.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

ITALY's great and natural dissatisfaction at the interpretation which her liberator has offered of the term liberty increases *de die in diem*; and it is thought that there may be much trouble, and what Mr. Carlyle calls some certain whiff of grapeshot, before the Confederation completely discovers the value of the boon conferred by the treaty of Villafranca. Those whose duty it is to watch the course of events seem puzzled to comprehend what line of action to recommend to the reconciled Sovereigns. A sort of pledge has been given that Italy shall not be coerced into submission; but, if she continues in the state of armed agitation now reported, it is difficult to say how the Confederation scheme is to be carried out on the basis originally prescribed. Tuscany by an enormous majority has pronounced for union with Piedmont—an idea by no means Villafrancesque. On the other hand, the Pope is fulminating double threats, invoking temporal and spiritual aid, calling on the sons of the Church to protect his rights, and menacing everlasting pains as the reward of those who are endeavouring "to overthrow the existing order of things," and who, his Holiness says, in reference to the declaration that man is free to choose his own faith and his politics, will discover too late that "there is but one God and one faith." An allegory about evil people being "cast out of the ark into the deluge" is included in the Vatican proclamation, and does credit to the Papal taste for poetry, but will hardly settle the question at issue.

Parliament has gone on with the estimates and the budget. A curious plan of Mr. Newdegate for abolishing all church rates, by imposing a new rate for maintaining churches, has not met with the acceptance its ingenuity might have seemed to merit. There is slight chance, however, of the Trelawny bill becoming law this year. The success of the Charing-cross Railway Bill will give comfort to the metropolitan who, until the traffic is in some way facilitated, is at the mercy of every van, dray, and costermonger's barrow that may be placed to impede the great arteries of London life. In the meantime, and while the railway is in progress, measures ought to be taken for excluding a certain class of unwieldy vehicles from certain thoroughfares, except at stated hours. The Fathers of the City are too busy in unseemly squabbles, and calling one another "Tom Fools" (*vide* Thursday's reports), to attend to their proper duties. If they were found aiding their fellow-subjects and promoting their convenience, popular feeling would be with the representatives of an old idea, but as they are so useless there will be joy when ancient machinery is swept away, and something that will work is substituted. Let us add one Parliamentary note, that election Committees have got well to work, and that two of the newly-elected have been ousted for bribery, committed (of course) without their knowledge. They happen to be both Liberals, and were members for Wakefield and Dartmouth. The turn of others has to come.

Hampstead Heath again requires to be defended, another bill menacing what has been so often resisted successfully. Let us hope that the vestries and other organisations are on the *qui vive*, and that the metropolitan members see the enemy. Lord Feroz has an excellent opportunity of inaugurating what promises to be a very desirable connection between himself and the metropolis by standing out to demolish the assailant of one of her most valued privileges. Himself a large landowner, no petulant lawyer will accuse him of non-appreciation of the rights of property, and as a country gentleman he knows how to estimate the value of an open and breezy heath. We shall be glad to see the wisdom of Marylebone's excellent choice of a representative vindicated thus early in his English career of Parliamentary service.

Our London season is all but over. The Goodwood saddling-bell rings its knell. The musical world is, however, in all the excitement laudably derivable from the production in England of a new opera by the great composer Meyerbeer, to whom Covent Garden paid clamorous ovation on Tuesday. Another point that has interested the same class, and, indeed, the public, is the attempted enforcement of the encore system. The great English tenor, Mr. Sims Reeves, a few nights ago very properly resisted the attempt of a riotous audience to force him to execute a second time a long and trying piece of music, which, without any consideration for his physical powers, a crowded hall furiously redemanded. In spite of riot and insult Mr. Reeves persevered in singing what he had undertaken to sing; but at last, when his resolution had triumphed, and violence was put down, he gracefully volunteered an additional song, and the audience, by this time ashamed of itself, behaved as English people usually do, on reflection, and applauded the artist who had defied their anger. It is hard, however, that artists should be thus treated, as if an auditor had a right to demand two performances when he has paid for one only.

The unworthy salaries paid to the accomplished gentlemen who have charge of the British Museum have occupied the attention of Parliament, thanks to the spirited advocacy of Mr. Gregory, but the usual amount of official resistance to buy improvements was naturally offered. The case ought to be carefully considered, and although it is perfectly true, as one of the opponents of change stated, that if Professor Owen, for instance, were paid according to his genius, he would enjoy a salary higher than that of the Prime Minister, this is no reason for keeping such men as manage our national collection upon the salary of attorney's clerks. The Museum is a noble place, and in many respects admirably administered; but an establishment which is the representative of intellect and science should least of any be open to the charge of undervaluing the services of those whom it employs.

Mr. Babbage, the world-famous mathematician, complains to a police magistrate that a gang of dirty musicians in his street render his studies impossible. The magistrate, tenderer of the likings of street loungers and idle servants than of the interests of science, not only lets off the dirty band, but recommends Mr. Babbage to give up his study and go into a back room. We are unwilling to use strong language in the case of gentlemen who have multifarious duties and usually discharge them well, and therefore only make a note of this remarkable bit of Broughton-Gothic.

SIR ADOLPHUS SLADE, K.C.B., a distinguished British naval officer and Vice-Admiral in the Turkish service, has been appointed Admiral commanding in the Golden Horn and President of the Turkish Naval Court known as the Liman Odassy. These offices give Sir Adolphus the rank of Minister. It is the first time in the history of the Ottoman Empire that a Christian has been admitted a member of the Turkish Government.

THE LAST DEFENDER OF CAVRIANA.—Field Marshal Nugent was the last man to leave that place; and a French officer relates the following anecdote respecting him:—As the Austrians were seen crowning the heights south-east of Cavriana, preparatory to their final retreat, Louis Napoleon inquired of his staff whether any one had certain knowledge that Cavriana was evacuated? The reply was that it must still be occupied, because an old and weather-beaten officer, in a glazed cocked-hat and military cloak, had just been seen in the streets riding about on a pony, and accompanied by an Aide-de-Camp. At the Emperor's request an officer with an escort went forward to report upon the state of Cavriana. He returned a quarter of an hour after and informed the Emperor that the old General in the cocked-hat was still in the streets of Cavriana, but that no one else was visible. The truth is that Marshal Nugent was at that moment perfectly alone in the streets of the village.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

[The following abstract of the proceedings in both Houses of Parliament on Friday, July 22, appeared in our second edition last week.]

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY, JULY 22.

AFFAIRS OF ITALY.—The Marquis of NORMANBY, in reference to a recent speech of the Emperor of the French, to the effect that all the Italian Sovereign Princes recognised the necessity of reform, asked if the Government had received any further information on the night?—Earl GRANVILLE said, as no notice had been given of the question, he was unable to enter into any details on the subject.—After a short conversation, the matter dropped.

Some other bills on the table were forwarded a stage.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, JULY 22.

PEACE CONFERENCE.—Lord ELCHO gave notice that, on the order of the day for going into Supply on Monday week, he will move a resolution to the effect that it would be consistent neither with the honour nor the dignity of this country to take part in any conference for the purpose of settling the details of a peace the preliminaries of which had been arranged between the Emperor of the French and the Emperor of Austria.

MR. CHURCHWARD, JUN.—Mr. WISE asked the Secretary to the Admiralty whether it is true that Mr. Churchward, jun., a third-class clerk in Deptford Dockyard, has been recently appointed store receiver of Chatham Dockyard, what were the services which led to so great a promotion, and what are the salaries of the two officers alluded to.—Lord C. PAGER said the salary of one officer was £255 a year, and of the other £450; but, as to the services rendered by Mr. Churchward, he would prefer that the question should be answered by his predecessors in office.

TREATY OF VILLAFRANCA.—In reply to a question from Mr. Horsman, Lord J. RUSSELL said, on some day next week—probably on Thursday, but at farthest on Friday—he would state the nature of the communications which had been received respecting the Peace at Villafranca, and how this country now stood as regarded that peace.

HARBOURS OF REFUGE.—In reply to a question from Mr. Pease, Lord PALMERSTON said the estimates for harbours of refuge amounted to four millions sterling, and as these estimates would no doubt be greatly exceeded, it was not the intention of the Government to take any step in the matter during the present Session.

MIXED EDUCATION IN IRELAND.—On the order of the day for the House resolving itself into a Committee of Supply, Mr. HENNESSY called the attention of the House to the failure of mixed education in Ireland, but expressed his satisfaction in leaving the matter in the hands of the Secretary for Ireland.—Mr. WHITEHEAD said he was acquainted with the College of Belfast, which was anything but a failure; but admitted that the system which the Earl of Derby sought to establish had never been carried out.—After some remarks from Mr. Buxton and Mr. Longfield, Mr. ADDERLEY hoped, as the systems hitherto tried in Ireland had been failures, that hereafter we should have only one system for England, Ireland, and Scotland.—Mr. MONSELL remarked upon the extraordinary fact that the Queen's Colleges had cost the country £252,000, and yet only 250 persons had graduated. There could, he contended, be no stronger proof of failure than that the graduates should cost the country £1000 each.—After some further discussion, in which Mr. LEFFROY, Lord NAAS, and Mr. ESMONDE took part, Mr. CARDWELL denied that the Queen's Colleges were a failure, for the number of students was on the increase, and the Report of the Commissioners was of a most hopeful character. He also argued that the national system of education had been eminently successful, but would fully examine into the whole system before forming his opinion upon it.

The House then went into a Committee of Supply, and the remainder of the evening was occupied in the discussion of the Estimates.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.—Lord BROUGHAM called attention to some petitions relating to the subject of national education, and commented at some length upon the existing system of popular instruction in this country.—The Bishop of LINCOLN and Earl GRANVILLE offered some remarks, and the subject dropped.

Some bills on the table were advanced a stage.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

SUPPLY.—The House met at noon, and proceeded in Committee of Supply to discuss various votes belonging to the series of Civil Service Estimates. At four o'clock the sitting was suspended for two hours.

OUR NATIONAL DEFENCES.

On resuming at six o'clock,

On the motion for going into Committee of Supply, Mr. ADDERLEY called attention to the military defences of the colonies, and to the source whence those defences are supplied. The hon. member contended that the colonies did not provide their fair proportion of the expense, either in men or money, required for their defence. Almost every dependency relied almost exclusively upon the mother country. The consequence was that the colonists on the average paid barely a fifth of their own military outlay, although they were taxed in less than one-fifth part of the amount imposed upon the home community. It was, he insisted, most necessary to remodel the system, for the sake both of England and the colonies themselves, by enabling and instructing them how to furnish defensive armaments sufficient for their own protection.

After some remarks by Lord A. Churchill and Mr. Marsh the subject dropped.

Sir DE L. EVANS next moved:—"That in the opinion of this House, taking into consideration the relations existing between some of the great military Powers of the Continent, it is advisable that a commission be appointed, consisting of civilians and military and naval officers, to inquire into and collect information concerning the present condition of our national defences; to ascertain what improvement may be made therein in order to ensure the utmost efficiency combined with economy, and to report thereon to Her Majesty's Government." He briefly supported this motion by observing upon the immense importance of the question depending upon the efficient maintenance of our defensive armament, and upon the enormous expenditure which was at present appropriated to that purpose. In both respects the system required a minute investigation, which, he believed, could be best accomplished by means of a mixed commission, such as he proposed.

Mr. H. D. SEYMOUR interposed some remarks upon the undefended state of the coasts between Weymouth and Southampton.

Mr. S. HERBERT, advertising to the subject brought forward by Mr. Adderley, drew distinctions between garrison colonies, maintained for military reasons and for imperial purposes, and the greater dependencies, inhabited by a numerous and self-supporting community; as also between the military forces employed in police duties and those required for external defence. Stating in detail the various sums raised in different colonies for military purposes, and comparing them with the proportions contributed by the English exchequer, he expressed his concurrence in the opinion that the mother country bore an unfair proportion of the burden. A Committee, composed of three gentlemen of great experience, were, however, already investigating the subject, though he did not venture to anticipate any very early solution of the difficulty. In reply to Sir De Lacy Evans, Mr. Herbert also stated that a Committee was some time since nominated to inquire into the condition and management of the ports, arsenals, and other establishments connected with the provision for national defences.

Mr. HALBURTON, reverting to the colonial question, remarked that Canada had, more than once, by her home-raised militia, repulsed foreign invasion and put down domestic rebellion. The certainty that England would, in time of need, interfere for their aid furnished a moral support which kept the Canadian population free from hostile assault. If the mother country withdrew her troops, she should give the colonists their independence. The hon. member proceeded to comment upon some local grievances arising, as he said, from English misgovernment.

Mr. HORSMAN suggested, respecting the commission of inquiry into the ports and arsenals, that the official element should not be allowed to predominate in its composition. Viewing the admitted impossibility of securing our coasts against invasion, he also recommended that the commissioners should include in their investigation an inquiry into the state of the internal defences of the country.

Mr. C. FORTESCUE added some further explanation touching the military establishments in the colonies.

Lord ELCHO trusted that the investigation to be conducted by the commission would be made as full and comprehensive as possible.

Further remarks upon the range which the inquiry should take, and the chief objects to which it should be directed, were offered by Lord H. VAUE, Lord PALMERSTON, and Mr. AYTON.

Sir C. NAPIER moved for the appointment of a commission to inquire into the management of Greenwich Hospital.

The motion of Sir De L. Evans having been assented to by the Government Sir C. Napier's motion was negatived, and the House went into Committee of Supply.

SUPPLY.—The discussion of the estimates was then resumed, and chiefly occupied the remainder of the sitting.

A variety of measures were advanced a stage.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Chief Superintendent (China) Bill passed through Committee. The Speaker of the Legislative Council (Canada) Bill and the Public Health Bill were read a third time and passed.

SPIRITUAL DESTITUTION.—The Bishop of LONDON, after presenting several petitions on the subject, called attention to the spiritual destitution existing in different localities, and especially in the large commercial and manufacturing towns and districts in England and Wales. Further remarks on the same topic were offered by the Earl of CHICHESTER, Lord Ebury, the Bishop of Oxford, Lord Redesdale, and Earl GRANVILLE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

CHURCH RATES.

At the day sitting, the motion for going into Committee on the Church-rate Abolition Bill was opposed by Mr. NEWDEGATE, who proposed as an alternative amendment—"That this House do resolve itself into a Committee to consider the propriety of establishing, in lieu of church rates, thenceforth to be abolished, a charge on all hereditaments in respect of the occupancy of which church rates have been paid within the last seven years; such charge to be levied with the county rate at an uniform rate of poundage, the occupier being in all cases entitled to deduct from his rent the amount of the charge levied on his occupation, which shall be paid to the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, who shall be empowered to receive and administer the same for the purposes of church rates; and further, to consider the propriety of constituting the incumbent and churchwardens of every parish or district a corporation, having a right to claim from the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty in each year a sum equal to one year's charge on such parish or district, which they shall be empowered to receive and to administer, with the concurrence of the vestry, and under due supervision, as well as to receive and administer any moneys subscribed, or any benefactions given, for the purposes of church rates, or in commutation of such charge." In supporting this motion the hon. member declared that he was willing to accept the decision of the House, as recorded in many previous votes, for abolishing the church rates in places where a majority of ratepayers had voted against that impost, but wished to afford an opportunity for compromising the question in localities where a certain proportion of the community were still ready to contribute for the maintenance of the church fabrics. If permitted to go into Committee on his proposition, he should suggest that in such places as come within this category a rate of twopenny in the pound should be levied, together with the county rate.

The amendment was seconded by Mr. SPOONER, and opposed by Mr. DODSON, Lord HENLEY, and Sir J. TRELAWNY.

Sir M. FARQUHAR remarked that a Committee of the other House was investigating the question of church rates, and recommended a postponement of the present measure until the evidence collected by that Committee was laid on the table.

On a division there appeared—
For going into Committee 191
For the amendment 99

After another effort for delay, urged by Lord J. MANNERS, the House went into Committee on the bill, and was engaged in discussing an amendment to the first clause, moved by Mr. CROSS, when, at ten minutes to four, the debate was adjourned.

THE UNIVERSITIES (SCOTLAND) BILL was afterwards read a third time and passed.

The House at four o'clock suspended business for two hours.

Shortly after resuming, at six o'clock, the House was counted out.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House met at noon.
The Railway Company Arbitration Bill and the Imprisonment for Small Debts Bill passed through Committee.

HIGH SHERIFFS' EXPENSES BILL.—On the motion for going into Committee on this bill, Mr. WISE opposed the measure, and moved as an amendment that the Committee should be deferred for three months. After some discussion the House divided.—For the motion, 112; for the amendment, 115. The bill was consequently lost.

The Municipal Corporation Bill went through Committee.

GREENWICH HOSPITAL.—On the motion for going into Committee of Supply, Sir C. NAPIER renewed his motion, praying for a Royal commission to inquire into the management of Greenwich Hospital.—Mr. WHITEHEAD, in opposing the proposition, promised that the Government would inquire into the subject themselves during the recess.—Some discussion ensued, but the motion was pressed to a division, and negatived by a majority of 142 to 82—60.

SUPPLY.—The House then went into Committee of Supply, and passed several votes. On the grant of £15,985 for the National Gallery being proposed, Mr. CONINGHAM and Mr. SPOONER successively moved reductions in the amount, the former wishing to retrench the sum allowed for travelling expenses, and the latter hon. member proposing to withdraw the £10,000 appropriated for the purchase of new pictures during the current financial year. Both reductions were discussed and carried to a division, but in each case rejected by large majorities. The vote was ultimately passed in its original form.

INCOME TAX.—The House having resumed, the Income Tax Bill was read a second time.

Other bills were advanced a stage.

The Chairmen of the Committees appointed to examine into the elections for Wakefield and Dartmouth reported that in both cases the returns were found void on account of bribery.

Mr. COLLINS moved that in all cases when an election was declared void for bribery and corruption no new writ should issue until two days' notice had been given in the votes.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

THE DIVORCE COURT BILL.—This bill went into Committee, and, on the third clause being proposed, the Earl of WICKLOW moved as an amendment that persons residing in Ireland should have the privilege of applying to this Court.—After some discussion a division took place, when the amendment was carried by a majority of 26 to 9. After considerable discussion the various clauses were agreed to, and the bill passed through Committee.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

SUPPLY.

The early sitting was entirely occupied in discussing the Estimates in Committee of Supply.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Lord J. RUSSELL brought forward the statement of which he had given notice relative to the foreign affairs of the country. He was glad to see in the *Monitor* of that day a statement to the effect that the Emperor of the French was about to place his land and sea forces on a peace footing. He would not go into a detail of recent events. It would be enough to say that the peace concluded at Villafranca was sudden and unexpected. Austria had since said that the terms of peace suggested to her by the neutral Powers were far worse than those which she obtained from the Emperor of the French. He had to observe that the neutral Powers had had no concert, and therefore could not have agreed upon any terms to be submitted to the belligerents, and at all events this country was no party to any such proposition. He believed one great reason, though not the avowed one, was the horror of both parties at the awful slaughter which had taken place; and it was no disparagement to those great Sovereigns to attribute to them the feelings of men. With respect to the treaty of Villafranca, which ceded Lombardy to Sardinia, he did not think it was for this country, which took no part in the war, to comment on or criticise it. Another portion of that treaty, however, related to the future of Italy, for which it proposed a new organisation. It was now proposed that there should be a Congress, to which the neutral Powers would be invited, to consider the details of a peace, the preliminaries of which had been agreed to by the Emperor of France and Austria at Villafranca. It was true that Count Walewski had suggested a meeting at Zurich, but its object was to confer upon all questions in which the affairs of the States of Italy might be connected with the general interests of Europe. There were, however, some matters relative to the new relations of Italy which rendered a preliminary understanding necessary before this country could become a party to the Conference. No precise answer was given to the communication, but it was signified to the French Government, through our Ambassador at Paris, that two things were indispensable to England engaging in such a Congress—one, that they should see the treaty of Zurich, for it would depend upon that treaty whether they would agree to a conference; and the other that the Emperor of Austria should be a party to it, without which they felt it would be useless. The treaty of Villafranca contained no settlement of the affairs of Italy; it only stated that two great sovereigns were in favour of a confederation of the Italian States. He was favourable to confederation, but he much doubted if the time was come for such a confederation. The noble Lord then referred to the conflicting materials existing for an Italian Confederation; and, with respect to the Grand Dukes of Tuscany and Modena, said he had received no official assurances of the fact, but he had reason to believe that the Emperor of the French would not restore those Sovereigns by force. He did not believe that Austria would interfere to restore them by force, nor would France permit her to do so if she were inclined. He felt there would be great difficulty in carrying the treaty of Villafranca into effect. If the Tuscan people should declare that they could only live happily under any one form of government, it would be impossible for this country to be a party to impose upon them another and a different form. After enumerating some of the difficulties in the way, the noble Lord stated that a confidential agent had been sent to Vienna to settle the basis of a treaty by which the privilege of self-government would be extended to the Italians. He was convinced that an independent Government of the Italian States would be for the welfare of Europe, and it would therefore not be wise to come to a decision that, under no circumstances, would they send to a conference upon a subject so important.

Mr. DISRAELI complained that the noble Lord was most ambiguous with regard to the project submitted to the Emperor of Austria for bringing about a peace. The Emperor of Austria must have received such a project or he would not have stated the fact; and he (Mr. Disraeli) was more anxious on the point because he had heard that the scheme for a settlement had reached the Emperor of Austria through the agency of her Majesty's Government, from which circumstance it would not be unnatural to infer that they approved of the project.

Mr. BOWYER contended that if the Government took any part in the Congress it would do mischief.

Lord PALMERSTON, in reply to Mr. Disraeli, said that while the war was in progress the British Government had received from that of France a project of terms on which peace could be concluded with a wish that it should

be conveyed to Austria. The document was sent, with an intimation that it emanated from France and not from England, which refrained from offering any opinion on the subject.

After some observations from Mr. H. BAILLIE, Mr. M. MILNES, Mr. WHITEHEAD, and Mr. H. DRUMMOND,

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER defended the statements of Lord J. Russell and Lord Palmerston, and attributed Mr. Bowyer's objection to a Conference to his fears lest the Government should be enabled to do any good there.

Mr. MAGUIRE warned the Government against any interference in the affairs of Italy, and condemned the conduct of Sardinia as dishonest and flagitious.

After some remarks from Lord CLAUD HAMILTON, Lord JOHN RUSSELL, Lord LOVINE, and Mr. KINNARD, the matter dropped.

The remaining business was then disposed of.

COUNTRY NEWS.

A handsome Gothic drinking-fountain has just been erected in Henry-square, Ashton-under-Lyne. Thereon is cut in Gothic characters the following inscription—"Presented by George Heginbottom, A.D. 1859."

THE BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION met at Liverpool on Wednesday, it being their 27th annual meeting, under the presidency of James R. W. Vose, Esq., M.D., who delivered the opening address. The other business transacted was merely of a routine character.

THE SOIREE to MR. COBDEN is now definitely fixed for the 17th of August, Mr. Bright and other gentlemen having promised to attend, and there is no doubt the demonstration will be one of an imposing nature, as already upwards of 1000 tickets are disposed of.

THE LATE DISTURBANCE at KEYHAM YARD.—An investigation has taken place into the circumstances attending the disturbance at Keyham Yard, the result of which is that Mr. Burney, leading man of the shipwrights, has been suspended for a week, and a shipwright's apprentice, named John Bewley, is to lose six months of the term of his apprenticeship.

AT BARKING, on Friday se'nnight, a man was teaching his two sons to swim, by swimming himself while they clung to his back. Suddenly, however, he was seized with cramp. One of the boys dashed from him, safely reaching the shore; but he and the other boy sank rapidly to the bottom, and were drowned.

THE CHANCELLORSHIP of EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY.—[We understand, says the *Scotsman*, that Lord Brougham and the Duke of Buccleuch will be nominated for the office of Chancellor of the University of Edinburgh. The election, which takes place in October, is by the General Council of the University, the register of which, we understand, already numbers above three hundred members.]

MR. A. FLETCHER, Coroner of the Walsall district, has been fined under somewhat singular circumstances. A man had been committed for trial for manslaughter at the Stafford Assizes under his warrant, but Mr. Fletcher neglected to forward his depositions in time for the trial. Mr. Justice Byles therefore, on Saturday last, ordered him to pay a fine of £20. The prisoner, notwithstanding the Coroner's neglect, was convicted.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CONFERENCE.—At the meeting of the Conference held on Wednesday morning in the Oldham Chapel, Manchester, the Legal Hundred was completed by the selection of the Rev. W. Morley Fumson, and the Rev. G. Scott, formerly missionary in Stockholm, simply by election, and of five others by seniority. The Rev. Samuel Dowland Waddy was then elected president for the year by 311 votes, no other candidate receiving more than twenty.

A WATERSPOUT on Wednesday week fell with great violence on Mauchline Hill, immediately above the village. The volume of water was immense, and completely flooded the locality, in some places to a great depth. Some of the inhabitants, indeed, whose houses were near the rivulet which traverses the village, only effected their escape by cutting a passage through the thatched roofs. The railway at Kinginchlough cutting was flooded to a depth of six feet. Two lives were lost in the neighbourhood, the sufferers being a ploughman and a little girl.

GALWAY HARBOUR.—At a great public meeting held at Galway on Friday week the Rev. P. Daly furnished a detailed statement of his mission to London in the interests of Galway as a packet station. He gave a glowing account of the support which he received from the late Government, and stated that he did not find the present Government animated by the same friendly feelings. He read a letter which he had received from the Treasury, to the effect that the Government could not at present undertake the expense of the great improvements which were sought for in the harbour of Galway.

AT HATCHAM, on St. James's-day, upwards of three hundred people, rich and poor indiscriminately, were feasted in the schools attached to the beautiful church of St. James. The interior of the schools was rendered very attractive by the walls being tastefully decorated with illuminated scrolls and with large flags artistically grouped. After speeches from the incumbent, the Rev. A. K. B. Granville, and from the Rev. Messrs. English, Harrison, and Sellers, and some glee-singing by the choir, the assemblage adjourned to the church, which was also decorated in excellent taste with evergreens and choice flowers. Next day the children of the national schools (nearly three hundred) were regaled with tea and cake, and afterwards indulged in cricket, hurdle racing, jumping in sacks, blindman's buff, and other sports until dusk, when, after more tea, &c., they dispersed cheering most vigorously.

ROBBERY AT THE SCARBOROUGH MUSEUM.—During Sunday night, or early on Monday morning, the Scarborough Museum was entered by thieves, who took away all the valuable gold and silver coins, Indian weapons set in gold and precious stones, and other articles. One of the weapons was shaped like a couteau de chasse. The missing coins include British coins of the time of Canute, Harold II., Henry II. and III., a penny of the time of Edward the Black Prince, a gold angel of the time of Richard III., a fine £5 gold piece, a £1 gold piece, a 10s. piece, and a silver 5s., 2s. 6d., and 1s. pieces; silver seals from Valparaiso; crowns and half-crowns temp. William and Mary, Queen Anne, and several of the period of Charles, James, and the Commonwealth. The gold was torn away from one of the scabbards of the swords, the centre only being left.

THREE LIVES LOST IN A PIT.—Two boys and a man were drowned, on Tuesday evening, in a pit on the farm of Mr. Pether Botham, at Moss Side, near the top of Upper Moss-lane, Hulme. About half-past seven o'clock a boy named William Irving, ten years old, went to bathe in the pit, which is about ten or twelve yards across, with between nine and ten feet of water, and a bottom of thick mud. The little fellow, finding himself sinking into the mud, screamed loudly, and his elder brother, John Thomas Irving, about twelve years old, who was bathing, went to his assistance. He too found that he was sinking into the mud as soon as he got near his brother, and the cries of the two boys attracted to the spot Peter Ford (or Foden), a labourer. Ford went into the water to save the boys; but they, in their death-terror, clung to him, and this, added to the treacherous bottom, overpowered him, and all three sank.

THE PHOENIX PROSECUTIONS have at length been settled. At the Tralee Assizes last week the prisoners pleaded "Guilty," and, at the suggestion of the Crown, were all discharged on bail, to come up for judgment when called upon; the Attorney-General observing, "I have received such assurances as satisfy my mind that this conspiracy has wholly ceased to exist in the county of Kerry, and if the prisoners conduct themselves in a peaceable manner they will never be called on to appear for judgment."

—The *Cork Examiner* of Tuesday evening says:—"To-day, before Mr. Justice Keogh, the prisoners, Jeremiah Donovan, Rossa Mortu, Moyné, and William O'Shea, were put forward. The former plea of "Not guilty" was withdrawn, and one of "Guilty" substituted. The same system was adopted at Cork as at Tralee with regard to the prisoners—viz., to allow them to be discharged on entering into their own recognisances to appear for judgment when called on, on getting a reasonable notice through their solicitors."

AT THE STAFFORD ASSIZES, on Monday, William Norsey, inn-keeper, was indicted for the wilful murder of his wife at West Bromwich. The charge arose out of a quarrel between the prisoner and his wife, at the end of which the prisoner raised a carving-knife, and either threw or plunged it into the neck of his wife. The knife, a fearful-looking instrument, more than a foot in length, was produced in court, and excited a universal shudder. It had passed completely through the throat of Mrs. Norsey, severing the carotid artery and the jugular vein. The learned Judge, in summing up, told the jury that, even supposing the prisoner had not intended to take away the life of his wife, but had intended in throwing the knife (if they believed he threw it and did not stab her) to do her grievous bodily harm, they must find him guilty of the murder. If he intended to do her grievous bodily harm, he was guilty of a felony, and if any person in committing a felony took away a life that was murder. The jury returned a verdict of "Guilty," but strongly recommended the prisoner to mercy. Mr. Justice Byles, who presided, pronounced sentence of death.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE AT LIVERPOOL.—Some large rice and flour mills at Liverpool, on the banks of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, were destroyed by fire on Tuesday afternoon. The fire was first discovered about half-past one, and the alarm was immediately given. Engines and hose were promptly brought, but the fire had gained too strong a hold of the building to be extinguished, and the whole mill was gutted. It is reported that there were upwards of 100 workpeople in the mill; but, owing to the numerous means of egress, nearly all of them escaped. There were, however, in the upper part of the building two men and a woman engaged; and, as the fire travelled rapidly, all means of escape were cut off, and they were obliged to jump from a height of six stories. One of them, named Edward Jones, was killed on the spot; while Sarah Foley and Thomas Seddon were so fearfully bruised that they died on their way to the Northern Hospital. Three or four other people were injured, and lie in a precarious state at the hospital.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

WHAT Sir Robert Peel found time to do when Prime Minister, Lord John Russell could not find time to do as Foreign Secretary. We refer to the annual vote of the House of Commons in support of the British Museum. Mr. Walpole did what Lord John Russell declined to do, and the vote was passed. Why, let us ask, did not the House raise the salaries, the very insufficient salaries, of the skilled scholars who conduct so ably one of the best-managed and most accessible institutions in Great Britain?

Wordsworth's library has been sold, not in London, where it ought to have been sold, but at Preston, in Lancashire; and the library sold well. It was not a library like Sir Walter Scott's, or a library like Southey's, the two best working libraries ever formed by author's by profession, but it contained some choice things.

This allusion to libraries reminds us pleasantly, and perhaps unpleasantly, that, some twenty days from this date, Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson will sell the well-read and well-selected handful of books left by Douglas Jerrold. We are not to judge the reading of a man by the books he possesses. We have seen the catalogues of books possessed by Doctors Johnson and Goldsmith, and what in books these two great men possessed was, indeed, a half handful of books. Nor are we to suppose that the possession or even the formation of a fine library implies scholarship. There are remarkable instances to the contrary.

We are glad to see in the annual distribution of the twelve hundred a year set apart for literary and other pensions that poetry has not been forgotten in the person of Mr. Edwin Atherstone.

Public statues are on the increase among us. We are to have one to the late Lord Lyons in St. Paul's Cathedral, and a second London statue to Sir Charles Napier of Meane in the same cathedral.

Let us chronicle the death, in his eighty-third year, of John Bacon junior, as he continued to be called (like young Colman) to the last. This junior John was admirable with his chisel; his hand may be seen in many English cathedrals and many English churches. He was the son of that Bacon who gave to English art the statues of Dr. Johnson and John Howard, and, in Cowper's language, "Chatham's eloquence to marble lips."

Sir Charles Eastlake has passed his annual attack in the House of Commons, and has got his money. Mr. Coningham, an able man, went in for the attack; Mr. Stirling, not less able, for the defence. The vote for the National Gallery purposes—for on that point alone could the attack have been in order—was sanctioned by the Commons, and Sir Charles has now a travelling license for another year.

"Taste," said Sir George Beaumont, who gave his pictures to the nation, "expires in the third generation." There is truth in the remark, and Beaumont made his observation good by his gift to the public. What does Lord Northwick's administrator say? Lord N. died without a will: his legal representative is turning everything to money. And why not? We do not live for ourselves alone. A Beaumont, a Sheepshanks, or a Vernon cannot be found every day; nor, let us add, can a Jacob Bell be very readily met with.

Eighteen shillings for three quarterly reviews—the *Edinburgh* six shillings, the *Quarterly* six shillings, and *Bentley's Quarterly* six shillings. Too much. What do we hear said at the clubs and elsewhere? Why this, that a threepenny paper—nay, a twopenny paper—nay, a penny paper—is very far cheaper, even better at its price, than any regular *Quarterly* recognised and bought by the public.

Fountains and pillars! Here we are, in a raging July, driven from pillar to post. We will not have the Wellington column, we will not drink at the New River fountain. Most assuredly the fountains are a public gain, as assuredly the public columns—York and Nelson included—are public nuisances.

A new, a clever, and a popular poem, and all in one week! Yes; Monday week gave us a poem full of poetry; yet we are doubtful, somewhat, touching the world-wide reach of Mr. Tennyson's new poem. Thus much we hear said, and can repeat in safety, that the blank verse of Tennyson is not the blank verse of Milton, of Thomson, of Akenside, of Cowper, of Southey, or even of Wordsworth. It has a poetic ring and rhythm of its own.

Mr. Scharf, backed by Lord Stanhope, asks another £2000 from a confiding public for a National Portrait Gallery. And a confiding public will give the sum with greater confidence and pleasure than it will give even the same amount of money for the National Gallery itself. But is not Mr. Lord Stanhope a little too lordly with his men on the committee? Titles tell with the mob; they should not tell too far with a well-read and lettered Stanhope.

Antiquaries are off from the three cities of London, Edinburgh, and Dublin, for "merry Carlisle." The enchanter who attracts is that wonderful attractor and careful scholar, Mr. Albert Way, a genius with a rod that forces people into a magic ring of information and delight. We shall be at Carlisle next Monday, and with Mr. Way and his peripatetic museum. This Mr. Way is the Way of ways and means. It is the Way who has opened up to England not only Canterbury and York, but Winchester, Lincoln, Salisbury, Oxford, Bristol, Cambridge, and Chester—the Way who best understands England's antiquities, and who has the readiest means of making his knowledge available and lasting.

The last number of the *Quarterly* is chiefly remarkable for its article on a charming English county, Thames-watered Berkshire. There is no mistaking the hand that wrote it. It is by Mr. Hughes, Tom-Brown-and-Scouring Hughes, but is not up to the Hughes high-water mark. What is done is done well; but the omissions are frightful.

Poetic fields encompass me around,
And whereso'er I tread is classic ground.

Berkshire is full of poetic fields; but Mr. Hughes has not chosen to introduce them.

Architects are on the look-out, and the Chancellor of her Majesty's Exchequer is on the look-out. Is Barry to be Barrymore, are we to have more of Barry? The skill of the man is undeniable. Barry has a finer eye than Gilbert Scott; but then Barry is so dear. Have ruin before you; Barry for a builder, and the chance of a Chancery suit through your heir, out of which Westminster Hall will pick your pockets to your heart's content.

Mr. Hamilton of the MS. department of the British Museum does not seem to us to have made his case good against Mr. Collier. What Mr. Watts, of the British Museum, did so effectively and effectually against the *English Mercury*, Mr. Hamilton has failed in doing against Mr. Collier's folio "Shakespeare." But on this subject there will doubtless be more to be said hereafter.

A new literary and antiquarian society has recently been established, called "The Manx Society for Publication of National Documents of the Isle of Man." One of their declared objects is "to make every possible search after the most ancient records of the Isle, alleged to have been carried away to the Tower of London, Drontheim, or elsewhere." Another is, "to publish a standard edition of all the statute laws of the island under a responsible editor, with a complete index to the whole code and series."

The *Belfast Mercury* denies the truth of reported failures in the flax trade at Belfast, announced by the *Times* and *Daily News*.

FINE ARTS.

THE FRENCH GALLERY.

In addition to the attractions of the Exhibition of the Works of the French School, which is shortly about to close, the various apartments at the French Gallery in Pall-mall at present comprise two collections, both interesting in their way.

Madame Bodichon (formerly Miss Barbara L. Smith), who has long been known as a landscapist of great ability and superior purpose, has just opened an exhibition of some of her works. The series is a highly interesting one, the subjects being taken from the fertile, but hitherto inadequately explored, soil of Algeria. Some of the views are of considerable size, and include features of sea, mountain, and forest in admirable combination. The figures introduced heighten the effect by the picturesque costume and impressive character. The scene of a funeral is particularly striking. Many of the works—and not in themselves the least interesting of the collection—are studies of the peculiar vegetation, flower, shrub, and tree of the place, some of which are extremely beautiful.

The other exhibition, which has been opened within the last few days, is that of one hundred drawings, in water colours, from pictures in the private collections of the Queen and the Prince Consort, with the addition of some being heirlooms of the Crown, which were painted by permission of the illustrious owners with a view to their being afterwards engraved and published in the *Art Journal*. The selection, as may be well supposed, where the ultimate object was to cater for the tastes of a general public, is a very miscellaneous one, its greatest strength lying in the Dutch and English schools of all periods, including a considerable number of works by living artists. Though we cannot go along with the writer of the catalogue in describing the performances so brought together as "the best productions of the best masters," nor in considering them to be calculated to do much to "influence and improve public taste" in the highest walks of art, we have no doubt the collection will interest many who have not had an opportunity of visiting the several Royal galleries the contents of which it serves to illustrate.

SHAKESPEARE IN HIS STUDY, and MILTON IN HIS STUDY. Painted by JOHN FAED, R.S.A.; and engraved in mezzotint by JAMES FAED. King, Graves, and Co.

Englishmen are naturally proud of Shakespeare and Milton, the one the greatest dramatic, the other the greatest epic poet, of the modern era; and their features, traditionally handed to us, ever and anon recur to the mind's eye as the embodiment of all that is sublime in thought, grand in imagery, and profound in human wisdom. Mr. Faed, who some years ago produced an interesting historic portrait-picture of "Shakespeare and his Contemporaries," as assembled at the famed Mermaid Tavern, has now undertaken a tribute of a severer and simpler kind to the bard of Avon; accompanying it by one, in a similar style, to him who wrote of "Paradise Lost" and "Regained" in Bunhill-fields. Representing each in his little modest study, with congenial store of books, and fashioned and furnished as a poet's study should be, the artist has sought amongst the best authorities for a correct outline of their lineaments, which he has warmed and lighted up with colour in harmony with the prevailing tendencies of their minds as revealed in their noblest works. In short, he has produced ideal presentments of the two great poets, which, for all that is known to us, may also be accepted as nearer fulfilling the actual truth of portraiture than any individual work that has preceded them. The features of the Shakespeare are chiefly based upon the celebrated bust at Stratford-on-Avon erected by his brother-in-law near enough his time to warrant a belief in its general accuracy, assisted by the portrait engraved by Martin Droeshout, and published in the first edition of his works. The portrait of Milton follows, in its main outline and character, one executed in crayons during the poet's life, and which, some years after his death, was fixed upon, amongst several others, by his favourite daughter, Deborah, as the most faithful representation of her revered parent. The portrait, drawn and engraved by Faithorn, taken from life (inscribed "ad vivum"), may probably also have been consulted. The result in both cases is most admirable and satisfactory. Shakespeare is represented beaming with buoyant intelligence and exuberant fancy, to which teeming creations which have been the marvel of ages was no matter of labour. Milton, whose early life had been fixed in troublous times, in which he took an active part, and whose fancy in after life was dimmed with dire affliction in the loss of sight, aggravated by domestic griefs, is represented in a more serious mood, but still not as one who was bowed down with calamity, but one whose great soul rose triumphantly above all mundane griefs, from which he could find relaxation only in the sublime mysteries of revelation. Most artistically treated by Mr. John Faed, these interesting works have been exquisitely engraved in mezzotint by his brother James, and will be welcome additions to the walls of many a study, atelier, and book-room, throughout the civilised world.

"THE HEART OF THE ANDES."—In speaking of Mr. Church's remarkable painting of "The Heart of the Andes" in our paper of the 9th inst. we fell into error in stating that it was about to be published in chromo-lithography. It is to be engraved in line.

THE EXHIBITION AT ASTON HALL.

A LITTLE more than twelve months ago the Queen inaugurated Aston Park as a place of recreation for the people of Birmingham, and the Hall as an exhibition for their instruction and delight. Our readers are familiar with that event; for, both by pen and pencil, they were made acquainted with every detail of her Majesty's visit. The exhibition which she honoured with her presence was well worthy of it, and was such a one as the wealthy inhabitants of the Midlands might well be proud of. It is intended to make the exhibition an annual one, and the second is now open to the public, and is in every way worthy of its predecessor. If anything, it is of more varied interest, fuller of objects likely to be attractive and instructive to the hard workers of Birmingham and its neighbourhood. As is her custom when the welfare of her people is concerned, her Majesty stands at the head of the contributions. The Prince Consort also aids the undertaking; and, when we add that the Admiralty, the Royal Asiatic Society, the Crystal Palace, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Duke of Buccleuch, the Duke of Wellington, Lord Ward, and other noble and liberal collectors, have laid their treasures under contribution to help the exhibition, our readers may be assured of the worth and interest of the articles which it contains. A new arrangement has been made in placing and displaying the various objects which speaks well for the taste of the conductors. The noble entrance-hall, which last year was adorned with trophies of the arms of Birmingham manufacture, is now occupied by the clubs, assagais, arrows, spears, and other weapons of offence and defence used by the aborigines of Australia, New Zealand, the Sandwich and other islands. To these lethal instruments are added others of a more pleasant and domestic kind, and all are displayed in an artistic manner. The room given to the articles of the Royal Asiatic Society contains a good selection of those rich and beautiful textile goods for which the East is famous. The adjoining one is filled with a part of the contribution of the Queen, a selection from the Royal armoury of the arms of various ages and nations. These beautiful specimens of arms are peculiarly appropriate for an exhibition in Aston Hall, and are constant sources of attraction. In a case in this room his Grace the Duke of Wellington has deposited all the swords given to, and worn by, his late noble father. In the glass pavilion are models of men-of-war, Royal yachts, and other vessels contributed by the Admiralty; works of art from the Crystal Palace Art Union; excellent specimens of the manufactures of Minton, Copeland, and Wedgwood; models of machinery, photographs, and a good selection of sculpture. Sir Francis Scott's room, with its tasteful decoration, and the magnificent present of its donor—the publications of the Arundel Society—is a permanent source of attraction. Two of the rooms have been admirably fitted up as Arctic rooms; and the vraisemblance is well sustained. We have a goodly representation of the characteristics of those inhospitable regions. You have icebergs covered with snow; a life-sized Esquimaux assailing a terrible-looking Polar bear, while its cub is looking innocently on; there is a snow hut, and a happy family of Esquimaux standing at the door; seals, walrus, whale harpoons, &c., &c., keep up the illusion; and it is quite pleasant this hot weather to go into the rooms, as a refreshing coolness seems to pervade the air. Close to these polar regions, and at the foot of the grand staircase, is the magnificent Eastern tent presented to the Queen by the Siamese Ambassador. The fine arts are well represented, and the upper rooms are given to them. The most notable part of the collection is the unique gallery of forty portraits lent by the Duke of Buccleuch. There are also works of Rubens, Titian, Teniers, Poelenberg, Wouvermans, and others of the old masters. The moderns are also well represented; and Lady Holte's drawing-room is almost entirely devoted to the works of the late David Cox. This is a proper tribute to the memory of that great artist, and Aston Hall is the proper place for such a tribute to be collected. The number of pictures is not very large, but they are enough to justify the great fame of the painter.

The great gallery and the general effect produced by it on the visitor's mind have been so well described by the graphic pen of Mr. Aitken that we quote it here. He says:—"The general effect of this truly noble apartment as it bursts upon the eye cannot fail to produce upon the mind of the spectator a most gratifying effect. In the centre of the gallery, opposite the richly but quaintly carved fireplace of Caen stone, inlaid with dark marble bosses and lozenges, is placed, in appropriate position, the hautpas or dais, on which sat enthroned our Most Gracious Queen to receive the address of the interim managers on the occasion of her Majesty's inauguration of the Hall and Park. At the back of the dais, rich crimson curtains, embroidered with the various emblems of the Elizabethan period, are particularly conspicuous: the curtains are suspended from fleur-de-lis ornaments. The two state chairs which stand upon the dais are simply but beautifully characteristic of the intention for which they were designed. That intended for the use of her Majesty is covered with rich Genoa velvet, enriched with gilt metal Tudor rosestuds; on the back is worked in the most perfect embroidery the Royal arms, in lustrous metallic gold; in heraldic relief stands prominent the lion and griffin, bearing banners emblazoned. The chair for the use of his Royal Highness Prince Albert is also of Genoa velvet, decorated with gilt Tudor rosestuds. The dais is covered with a magnificent Axminster carpet, in which is worked the Royal arms of the Elizabethan period. The floor of the gallery is covered with a very elegant carpet, characteristic of the Elizabethan period, designed by Mr. Wm. Cooke, of Warwick. Over all a rich effect is produced by the stained glass windows, the work and gift of Messrs. Chance and Co., on which are emblazoned in heraldic device the arms of the ancient families once proprietors of the Hall; and as the light steals through the storied panes of azure, amber, and ruby, they gild the compartments of the marvellously elaborated ceiling, light up the walls, and subdue the gallery and its contents into one harmonious whole."

Such is a brief outline of the exhibition at Aston Hall. It is superior in every respect to any provincial collection, with, of course, the exception of Manchester, ever yet brought together, and great credit is due to all concerned in getting it up.

MUSIC.

The production of Meyerbeer's new opera at COVENT GARDEN has been attended with the most brilliant success. It was announced for Saturday last, but was postponed till Tuesday. The title of the piece, in its Italian dress, is "Dinorah, or, Il Pellegriaggio di Piörmel." Great expectation had been excited; the theatre was crowded, and a host of distinguished persons in the fashionable and musical world were among the audience. The anticipations of the public were fully gratified; and the reception of the opera was as enthusiastic as when it was first produced in Paris. "Dinorah" is widely different in character from any of Meyerbeer's previous works. They are modelled on the conventional form of the *tragédie lyrique*, as it has been established by long usage at the Grand Opéra of Paris. This new production is a comic opera, on a rustic, pastoral subject, the characters being all peasants, inhabitants of a sequestered Breton village. The music is of a congenial character. It is as original as anything that the composer has ever written; but it is simple and melodious, full of touching expression, and depending little on intricate combinations of harmony, or grand choral or orchestral effects.

The plot is simple, and the characters are few. *Dinorah*, a country girl, was to have been married to her lover *Hoel*, a young goatherd, on the day of an annual village festival, called in Brittany a *Pardon*, or pilgrimage to the shrine of the Virgin. But a storm has devastated the village and reduced the families of the lovers to poverty; and *Hoel*, who is made a little more mercenary than befits the hero of a rural romance, though he does not give up his impoverished bride, does what is nearly as bad—he goes away with the view of discovering a hidden treasure, supposed by the superstitious natives to be guarded by evil spirits. He remains absent a whole year, and in the meantime poor *Dinorah*, thinking herself forsaken, loses her reason and becomes a lunatic, wandering about with a little goat, her only companion, and constantly looking for her faithless lover. At length he returns, on the eve of the festival, having learned from a necromancer that the treasure is hidden in the neighbourhood, and that to obtain possession of it will be a service of danger. He has recourse to a silly, half-witted clown, *Corentin* by name, whom he persuades to assist him in his attempt on the treasure. They go together to the spot, which can be approached only by a rude bridge formed of the trunk of a tree; but *Corentin*, terrified by the look of the place, refuses to go further. At that moment *Dinorah*, in her wanderings, makes her appearance; the goat runs across the frail bridge, and, as she follows, it is shattered by lightning and breaks down, precipitating her into the rushing torrent below. *Hoel* plunges into the water, and succeeds with difficulty in saving her. The shock restores her reason; she recognises her lover and the denouement consists in their union on the anniversary of the festival at which it was to have taken place. This story is not very consistent or probable, but we need not consider too curiously the plot of an opera if we find that it furnishes room for interesting situations and incidents, and this is the case here. The poor crazy girl is an object of great sympathy; and *Hoel*, though we rather disliked him at first, redeems his faults by his courage and feeling. The adaptation of the opera to the Italian stage is carefully and skilfully executed. The spoken dialogue is rewritten in lyrical measures, and clothed with new music, recitatives, and concerted pieces by the composer himself. We regret, we confess, the exigence of the Italian stage which demands that the whole dialogue shall be in music; and in this opera the action would often move more lightly and rapidly were the dialogue simply spoken. But this cannot be helped, and the only thing that can be done, in rewriting the dialogue, is to abridge it as much as possible. At present the opera is much too long. The performance is magnificent. Mmes. Miolan Carvalho, from the Théâtre Lyrique, who made her début in this country, is a charming person. Possessed of youth, beauty, intelligence, and feeling, she is a captivating actress, and, as a singer of the florid school, we have never heard her superior. She warbles like a nightingale, and her long-drawn notes and dying closes are as pathetic as her brilliant flights are exhilarating. Her facile execution, and the total absence of apparent effort, enhance the charm of everything she does. The lover's part, which, contrary to general usage, is written for a baritone instead of a tenor, is filled by Graziani very satisfactorily; while Gardoni, in the part of *Corentin*, shows talents as a buffo (besides singing beautifully) which we never supposed him to possess. Mmes. Didiée performs a small part which has not even a name; but she sings admirably, and a little song composed expressly for her is one of the most successful things in the opera. The orchestra is worthy of its renown; and the whole *mise en scène* of the piece—Beverly's beautiful scenery, and the taste, elegance, and picturesque effects of the spectacle—are worthy of Covent-garden Theatre.

There has been another operatic novelty this week—Verdi's "Vêpres Siciliennes," produced at Drury Lane on Wednesday under the title of "I Vespri Siciliani." It has been got up with great care and considerable splendour, and the principal characters were performed with effect by Titiens, Mongini, and Fagotti. But this opera is not one of the most successful efforts of the composer. Writing for the Parisian stage, Verdi appears to have deemed it necessary to copy the *grandiose* style of the Grand Opéra, to which he has sacrificed the vein of sweet, natural Italian melody to which he has owed his success. Several morceaux were much applauded, but the performance went off heavily as a whole; and we hardly think that those who sat it out will feel much tempted to do so again. Five acts of a ponderous French *tragédie lyrique* are generally too much for English patience, unless sweeping measures of curtailment are resorted to; and this might be very advantageously done in the case of the "Vêpres Siciliennes."

THE THEATRES, &c.

NEW ADELPHI.—A new comic drama, called "An Old Offender," has been produced here. It is in two acts, and derived from "Le Capitaine Voleur," a vaudeville which has appeared in two or three shapes on the English boards. It turns on the incident of a gentleman, one Mr. Cymon Purefoy (Mr. J. L. Toole), being mistaken for the celebrated housebreaker Jack Sheppard. He comes into contact with a suspicious magistrate, and is gagged and guarded, though afterwards released by the agency of one Black Bill (Mr. Billington), who is in service at the magistrate's house under the name of William White, with a view to plunder. By him he is carried to a gang of robbers, and compelled to become their leader, when, as such, he becomes the rescuer of *Artimesia*, the magistrate's niece, with whom he is in love. Mr. Flanohé is the adapter, and the piece has had a fair success.



THE LAST LOAD OF HAY.

With measured tread and lusty throw
The mower takes his way.
Frail flower, tough-bent, he lieth low—
Up, up, and make the hay!

Shake out the swath, with stem and blade
Let sun and breezes play!
And so be heaven's sweet breath convey'd—
Come forth and make the hay!

The juicy grass and fading flow'rs,
Now fragrant in decay,
Proclaim the harvest prize is ours—
Hurrah! Come, stack the hay!

Another horn of nut-brown beer,
In honour of the day!
Our labour's done. One English cheer
To welcome home the hay.

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WRECK OF THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIP "PARAMATTA" ON THE HORSESHOE REEF, NEAR ANAGADO, ONE OF THE WEST INDIA ISLANDS.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

MADEMOISELLE ARTOT.

MDLLE. DESIRÉE ARTOT (whose Portrait we give in our Paper of this day) is a young Belgian singer, who during her sojourn in London this season has made herself one of the greatest favourites of the public. She is in her twenty-third year, and is the daughter of M. Artôt, a distinguished artist and professor in the Conservatoire of Brussels, and niece of Joseph Artôt, the celebrated violinist. She began her musical studies at Brussels; but, having visited London in 1855, she was introduced to M^{me}. Viardot, and had the good fortune to become the pupil of that great mistress of her art, whose instructions she received alternately in England and in France. In 1857 M^{lle}. Artôt made her début in the saloons of London with great success, particularly at one of the great concerts given at Court by her Majesty. On her return to Brussels she received an offer of a very advantageous engagement at the Grand Opéra of Paris, which she accepted, and in February, 1858, made her début in the character of *Fides*, in the "Prophète." She afterwards appeared in the "Favorita," and other operas; but, feeling a greater inclination for the Italian stage, with a view to which she had pursued her studies under her illustrious instructress, she solicited and obtained a release from her engagement. She then made a tour in the south of France and in Belgium, during which she achieved the most brilliant success, especially as *Rosina* in the "Barbier," and *Leonora* in the "Trovatore." She has passed this season in London, where she has been received with enthusiasm at the concerts of the Philharmonic Society, and all the principal concerts of the metropolis. Though, however, she has established her reputation among us as a singer of the very highest class, it is to be regretted that she has not had an opportunity of showing her dramatic powers on the boards of one of our Italian theatres.

CONTRIBUTIONS OF LINT.

OUR Illustration represents one of the minor events of the late war in Italy, which is suggestive enough. Among the stores and appliances of warfare lint occupies a not unimportant place; and, when armies take the field which are to be counted by hundreds of thousands, the supply of such an article becomes doubly important. In Paris an organisation was got up for meeting this peculiar demand. A committee, with the Princess Clotilde at its head, was nominated by the Empress-Regent in council to receive and distribute sums subscribed for the relief of the wounded of the army of Italy, and among the donations accepted was old linen for the use of the wounded, of which more than ten tons were in a very short time deposited at the twelve mairies of Paris. The directors of the Hôtel de Louvre sent to the mairie of the fourth arrondissement a present of linen, consisting of 1200 napkins, 50 tablecloths, and 176 white aprons, to be converted into bands for dressing the wounds of the soldiers; and the director of the Collège Louis-le-Grand also sent 100 sheets and 250 shirts for the same purpose. The accompanying Engraving represents the delivery of these contributions of lint at one of the dépôts established for the purpose.

WRECK OF THE "PARAMATTA."

THE Royal Mail Steam-packet Company's ship *Paramatta* was wrecked on the Horseshoe Reef, near Anagado, one of the West India Islands, on the evening of the 30th ult. The *Paramatta* left Southampton on the 17th ult., with about sixty passengers and the West India and Pacific mails, under the com-

mand of Captain Baynton, one of the most skilful and careful commanders in the Royal Mail Company's service. She was 3092 tons burden, and 800-horse power. She was a new ship, built by the

Thames Iron Shipbuilding Company, and was one of the largest and handsomest paddle-wheel steamers afloat. She had a fine passage out, but as she approached within fifty miles of St. Thomas she ran ashore on a part of the Anagado Reef known as the Horseshoe Reef, about 9.30 p.m. on the 30th ult.

We have been favoured by Mr. Wm. Walsh, of the Royal Engineer Department, who came as a passenger in the steam-packet *Magdalena* from the West Indies, with the accompanying sketch and account of the wreck of the *Paramatta*:-

"On Friday, July 1, about one o'clock, as the steamer *Derwent* was hauling alongside of the steam-packet ship *Magdalena*, then lying in the harbour of St. Thomas, to deliver her cargo, preparatory to the latter starting for England, the officer of the watch on board the *Magdalena* perceived a boat coming into the harbour, and at once pronounced it to be the *Paramatta's* cutter, in charge of the second officer of that ship. This vessel had been expected at St. Thomas, on her first voyage from England, with the mails of the 17th of June.

"Great was the consternation that prevailed on board the *Magdalena*, as every person felt that some disaster had occurred. The company's superintendent at St. Thomas, Mr. Cameron, who had just left the ship, was recalled. The officer of the *Paramatta* came on board, and the information was given that the *Paramatta* had got on shore the previous night at half-past nine on the Horseshoe Reef, near the Island of Anagado, a distance of some sixty miles east by north of the Island of St. Thomas.

"The superintendent directed all the company's available ships then in harbour to proceed without delay to the reef, taking in tow such flats and other vessels as could be obtained.

"On Saturday morning the *Magdalena* arrived at the reef, and anchored about a mile from the *Paramatta*. There were also at anchor the *Medway*, *Conway*, and *Wye* steamers, and the hulk of a barque which had been towed up from St. Thomas by the *Medway*. The morning was clear and fine with a calm sea; the *Paramatta* was found to be on a rock immediately in front of the reef. The ship had canted over to starboard, and she rested on the rock, on that portion of her hull immediately abaft of her starboard paddle-wheel, her stern elevated above the water fully five or six feet more than her bow.

"Measures were taken to transfer her mails, passengers, and freight to the vessels near her, for the purpose of being forwarded without delay to their several destinations, and it was arranged that the *Medway* should remain at the reef to aid in getting the ship afloat if possible.

"Should the weather continue favourable, there may be some hope that the vessel, when lightened, may be got off the rock; but, in the event of the sea rising and stormy weather coming on, it is to be feared that this splendid ship will become a total wreck. The *Magdalena* sailed at four o'clock the same afternoon for England.

"The sketch is taken from the *Magdalena*. The island in the distance is Virgin Gorda. The large vessel is the *Paramatta*, next comes the hulk of the barque, then the *Medway*, and, lastly, the screw-steamer *Wye*. The *Conway* was anchored at some distance to the right of the *Wye*, and is therefore not shown. The island of Anagado is also to the right of the *Wye*, and not shown."

Divers, and various apparatus for getting the *Paramatta* from the Anagado Reef, are to be sent out in the West India packet of the 2nd proximo.



MDLLE. DESIRÉE ARTOT—FROM A DRAWING BY M. BAUGNIET.



CONTRIBUTIONS OF LINT FOR THE FRENCH ARMY: A SCENE IN PARIS.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

GOODWOOD has so far had a successful meeting, under a cloudless sky. In the Stewards' Cup North Lincoln, 8st. 13lb., redeemed his tarnished fame by giving a year and 34lb. to the winner, Maid of Kent, and only being beaten a neck from her, fourth out of thirty-four. Twilight was closer up, and a finer handicap was never seen. Mayonaise, with the somewhat eccentric Schism next to her, won the Gratwicke easily; and Mr. Craufurd also brought off the Ham with Winton, the produce of two out of Lord Eglington's three St. Leger winners—to wit, The Dutchman and Blue Bonnet. Tom Bowling, another son of the Dutchman, and for whom Lord Glasgow gave such a high price at Lord Derby's sale, was second; and hence, with the Drone to help, the "Rawcliffe emigrant" has done well. Toxophilite had hardly a competitor worth speaking of in the Four-year-old Stake, and Promised Land made very short work of Chapelier, who had saved and dragged Asbhall off by the log from Lord Exeter's mare in the Gratwicke the day before. Alfred Day rode "The Land" with a big stick, so as to keep his cannibal opponent in wholesome check. Mr. Ten Broek's Starke, with 100 to 6 against him, won the Goodwood Stakes very cleverly, Gaspard running a bad sixth, and Melissa's leg giving way; while Comforter, who would have won the Liverpool St. Leger but for a stumble near the chair, had more luck here in the once-famous Drawing-room Stakes. Mr. Ten Broek is said to have won £25,000 with his horse, as he made quite sure of the race after the trial with Priorress. The fixtures for next week are Ripon, on Monday and Tuesday; Brighton, from Wednesday to Friday; and Ulverston, Knighton, and Edgware, on the latter day.

Mr. Richard Pattersall, the head of the celebrated firm at Hyde Park Corner, died on Friday last, at Dover, in his seventy-fourth year. He had ceased to take any active part in the business for some three or four years, and it must be at least five since his well-known Derby week dinner, and his annual trip to Doncaster, in whose High-street he generally appeared first of all the race visitors, were given up. As a breeder of blood stock he was not very successful; and, in fact, while his health permitted, he liked far better to join in hunting than racing. He was quite a master of his profession, and his quick analysis of a horse, combined with his ready repartee, and Downright Shippen way of speaking his mind to every one, no matter who he was, delighted all honest-dealing men as much as it terrified humbugs. Except, perhaps, the odds to £5 on the Derby or St. Leger, he never made a bet; and when bookmaking became so general he resigned all control over his rooms to a committee, and no one gave better advice against his own interest to men who wished to become members. In the hunting world Mr. John Ward was one of his principal friends, and a Derby dinner hardly looked itself without him.

On Monday and Tuesday Surrey plays the North of England at the Oval; and Kent and Sussex have their return match at Brighton. Thursday will find All England pitted against Twenty-two at Edgworth, Liverpool, and the United engaged with Mr. John Walker's Sixteen at Southgate. A "New All England Eleven" is said to be in course of formation.

GOODWOOD RACES.—TUESDAY.

Craven Stakes.—Star of the East, 1. Clydesdale, 2. Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Fravola, 1. Infanta, 2. Lavant Stakes.—Thormanby, 1. Apollo, 2. Stewards' Cup.—Maid of Kent, 1. Montebello, 2. Gratwicke Stakes.—Mayonaise, 1. Schism, 2. Ham Stakes.—Winton, 1. Tom Bowling, 2. Fifty Pounds added to a Sweepstakes of 5 sovs.—Gaylass, 1. Harry Stanley, 2. Sweepstakes of 300 sovs.—Toxophilite, 1. Go-ahead, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

Cowdray Stakes.—Opera Dancer, 1. Syringe, 2. Goodwood Derby.—The Promised Land, 1. Chapelier, 2. Sweepstakes of 300 sovs.—Qui Vivo, 1. Stockwell filly, 2. Goodwood Stakes.—Starke, 1. Lifebout, 2. Handicap Plate.—Antonio, 1. Queen Charlotte, 2. Handicap Plate.—Faddeon, 1. The Dane, 2. Drawing-room Stakes.—Comforter, 1. Sir Hercules, 2.

THURSDAY.

Racing Stakes.—Lord of Manor, 1. Rechal, 2. Pindon Stakes.—Nubourne, 1. Thunderbolt, 2. Goodwood Cup.—Promised Land, 1. Newcastle, 2. Molecomb Stakes.—Buccaneer, 1. Brother to Rainbow, 2. Seventh Bentineck.—Longrage, 1. East Langton, 2. Ninth Bentineck.—The Wizard, 1. Trovatore, 2.

CRICKET.—Surrey v. Marylebone Club: This match, with which the season closed at Lord's, was brought to a conclusion on Tuesday, Marylebone Club winning by 119 runs. The score was as follows:—Marylebone, first innings, 179; second innings, 114. Surrey, first innings, 120; second innings, 84.

The Household Brigade v. the Gentlemen of Essex: This match, at Lord's Ground, was commenced on Thursday, and continued on Friday (last week), when, after some excellent cricket, it was left drawn:—Essex, first innings, 143; second innings, 213. Brigade, first innings, 109; second innings, 55.

Kent v. Middlesex: This match came off on Monday and Tuesday, at Canterbury, and terminated in favour of Middlesex. The score was as follows:—Middlesex, first innings, 242; Kent, first innings, 91; second innings, 95.

Junior Surrey v. Cassiobury Club: This match was played on the Surrey Ground, Kennington Oval, on Monday. Only one innings each was played out, the score standing as under:—Cassiobury, 160; Junior Surrey, 103.

AQUATICS.—Kingston-on-Thames Regatta: A fine regatta, with no less than nineteen races, came off on Wednesday, for silver cups, the following being the result of the principal races:—The Tradesmen's Sculls (Militia Prize) was won by G. Benn, the Junior Sculls by R. W. Risley, the Local Pair Oars by Bennett and Wilson, the Tradesmen's Sculls (Major's Cup) by W. Foster, Outrigged Gigs by Dunnage and Brown, Pair Oars by Russell and Clarke, Local Fours by the Kingston Rowing Club. The regatta was under the auspices of the Kingston Rowing Club, and went off quite satisfactorily.

The Prince of Wales Yacht Club: The second race of the season of the Prince of Wales Yacht Club came off on Tuesday, and was accompanied by the *Oriad*, Captain Wheeler, with a fashionable party on board. The entries were—*Wild Wave*, 12; *Emily*, 8; *Midge*, 10; and *Haidee*, 8 tons. The Vice-Commodore, Mr. Kimbles, was officer for the day, and the vessels started from Erith at 12h. 28m., with a light breeze from W.S.W. The *Haidee* immediately took the lead, which she never afterwards forfeited. The *Emily*, which was next away, fell astern of the others at Purfleet, but became second again at Greenwich. The three latter boats sailed uncommonly well all the way, and at rounding at the Chapman Head there was only 10fm. between the *Haidee*, the first boat, and the *Midge*, the last. The time of coming in at Erith was—*Haidee*, 7h. 32m. 40s.; *Wild Wave*, 7h. 46m. 5s.; *Emily*, 7h. 49m. 30s.; *Midge*, 8h. Allowing for time half a minute per ton, the *Haidee*, who was greatly the favourite, won the first prize, value £21, given by the club, by 15m. 25s., and the *Wild Wave* won a 12-guinea prize, presented by the Rear Commodore, by 1m. 25s.

The Welsh Regattas: The arrangements for the various regattas in the principality this summer have been made, and promise to be amongst the most successful ever held. The prizes generally are on a most liberal scale. At Swansea there is the Ladies' Challenge Cup of 100 guineas, and a £50 prize for Royal yachts. The Milford Haven Regatta shows a good programme, and the committee contemplate a 100-guinea cup. There will be also the annual contests at Carnarvon, Beaumaris, and Holyhead, in the north.

Gravesend, Milton, and Rosherville Regatta: This regatta came off on Wednesday, when two prizes were rowed for—viz., a new skiff and other prizes, and a coat and badge and other prizes. The Watermen's Race was won by J. Tall, and the Apprentices' Race by H. Ma-lin.

The Forthcoming Race for Duggett's Coat and Badge: The following are the names of the six young watermen who are to row on Monday next, August the 1st, for the livery and badge given by Mr. Thomas Duggett, deceased, a famous comedian, in commemoration of the happy accession of the family of her present Majesty to the throne of Great Britain:—Samuel Angel Burgess, Greenwich; Samuel Palmer, Horselydown; Charles S. Farrow, jun., Mill-stairs; James Low, Lambeth; James Isaac Trumble, Hammersmith; Benjamin Joseph Lily, Hungerford. The race will start at about four o'clock from the Old Swan, London-bridge, finishing at the Old Swan, Chelsea.

MR. RAREY commenced on Monday the duty to which he has been appointed by the Commander-in-Chief—the instruction of the officers, riding-masters, and rough-riders in our cavalry regiments at the depôts in England and Ireland in the art of subduing horses to regimental purposes. It may be remembered that the Duke of Cambridge appointed a special commission to investigate Mr. Rarey's system. Their report, which has been published, concludes by declaring "Mr. Rarey's system is a good one."

LOSS OF THE "KARS" AND "SILISTRIA."—Intelligence has been received from Constantinople of the wreck of the screw-steamers *Kars* and *Silistria*, two vessels built in the Clyde for the Turkish Government, and which have been since let to a private company for the conveyance of goods and passengers.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE
NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above sea 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOMETER.		WIND.		RAIN IN 24 HOURS.
	Barometer Corrected.	Therm. in shade of Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum at 4 A.M.	Maximum at 4 P.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.	
{ July 20	29.972	67.3	61.7	68	6	58.4	79.5	SE. E. N.	16.1	.318
" 21	29.986	66.7	60.2	57	4	59.2	77.4	SE. S. SW.	15.1	.758
" 22	29.968	69.3	65.5	70	6	67.0	78.5	SW.	17.8	.000
" 23	29.999	60.0	56.8	90	7	58.0	66.6	N. NNE.	17.4	.150
" 24	30.138	59.7	49.0	70	6	53.9	68.1	N.W. N.W.	18.3	—
" 25	30.138	63.3	51.3	67	7	46.4	73.5	SW. S. SE.	11.3	.077
" 26	30.106	69.1	57.5	68	5	58.0	77.0	S. SW.	19.5	.030

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Hon. Sir William Henry Thornton, K.C.M.G., late of the city of La Valetta, in the island of Malta, Auditor-General, who died at La Valetta, on the 27th of January, 1859, was administered to in London, on the 30th of June, 1859, by William Thomas Thornton, Esq., his cousin, one of the executors appointed for Great Britain; George Barber, Esq., of the Audit Office, Malta, being the executor for Malta. The will is dated the 30th of July, 1857; by which he has made provision for his servants, and has left the residue of his property to the children of his late uncle, Thomas Thornton, Esq.

The will of the Hon. William Dutton Turner, M.D., late of St. Catherine, island of Jamaica, who died at the town of Jago de la Vega, on the 13th of June, 1858, was proved in London, on the 29th of June, 1859, by Daniel Power French, Esq., the brother-in-law, one of the surviving executors; Francis Robertson Lynch, Esq., the son-in-law, the other executor, having renounced the grant. The will is dated the 2nd of December, 1850. He has bequeathed to his wife, for her life, all his real and personal estate; and at her decease he leaves the same to his daughters who may be unmarried; if none, then to his two sons.

The will of Colonel Edward Drummond, who died on the 4th of May, 1859, at the New Steine, Brighton, was administered to, on the 21st of July, by Andrew Robert Drummond, Esq., the nephew. The principal bequest is the disposal of his books, in words to this effect:—"Being of Scotch extraction, and believing the Episcopal Church of Scotland to be the only true Church in Christendom, I leave the books, which I have collected for the purpose, to the Rev. Alexander Lendrum, of Mithiel Chapel, in conjunction with the Warden of Trinity College, Perthshire, to be disposed of as he should direct."

The will of the Rev. John Morison, D.D., LL.D., Minister of Trevor Chapel, Brompton, was proved on the 6th of July. It bears date the 23rd of January, 1856, appointing his wife and Mr. William Youngman his executors; and bequeathing to his wife his books, furniture, and all that he possessed, and a policy in the London Assurance Association.

WORDSWORTH'S LIBRARY.—The dispersion of Wordsworth's library terminated, after a three days' sale, on Thursday week, and appears to have realised fair prices. A collection of the poet's own works, bearing date 1837, and containing a large amount of variorum readings and notes, seems to have excited a good deal of competition, and was finally carried off by Mr. Kerslake, of Bristol, for £15. A volume of sonnets, also with notes, published at 6s., brought £3 5s.

REACTIF MOLL.—The first public experiment of a new disinfecting agent has recently been made at the expense of the city of Paris. This most valuable agent, which appears from a letter from Paris to be the first to give satisfaction by justifying the pretension of instantaneous action, is a chalky substance, composed by a chemist named Moll, which, dissolved in water, is pumped on the spots infected, when instantly the air becomes relieved of the ill taint, and an agreeable freshness succeeds. The discovery is considered most valuable at this crisis of fever heat in the atmosphere, and already are the cantonniers busy with pump and broom all down the boulevards, deluging the gutters with reactif moll—forunately not too late, although not quite so soon as the need would have exacted.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

SOME rather extensive fluctuations have taken place in the value of Home Securities during the week. The rumours current at one time, to the effect that the Governments of England and France had mutually agreed to reduce their naval and military strength, produced a steady upward movement in the quotations. A fall has, however, since taken place, owing, in some measure, to a reaction in the value of the Rentes in Paris, and to the publication in the *Moniteur* of an article reflecting upon our expenditure as the sole cause of the excitement which has lately prevailed on the Continent. However, prices are still high, too high, in point of fact, to admit of safe speculative investments, since it must be admitted that 95 is a long price to give for £3 per annum. The amount of money stock absorbed by the public has been very moderate, and the sales have not increased to any extent.

The supply of money in the Discount Market continues large; but the demand for accommodation has been somewhat active, at very full rates of discount. Short bills have been done in Lombard-street at 2½ to 2½; three months' at 2½; four months' at 2½ to 3; and six months' at 3½ to 3½ per cent. At the Bank of England the applications have been somewhat numerous, and the present course of the market indicates a higher range in the value of money.

The imports of bullion have amounted to about £700,000, nearly the whole of which have been disposed of for the Continent, chiefly to purchase silver. This metal is likely to be in active request for some time, owing to a revival of the demand for the Eastern markets. The present packet which carries out the Bombay mail has on board £189,035 in silver, and £1773 in gold. Included in that amount is £155,000 on account of Government. The next steamer will take out fully £255,000 for Government, and it is assumed that fully two millions in silver will be forwarded out of the forthcoming new loan. Nearly £170,000 in gold has been withdrawn from the Bank, but about £60,000 in sovereigns has been sent in. It will thus be seen that the bullion movements have now become somewhat extensive.

The report issued by the Liquidators appointed to wind up the affairs of the Western Bank of Scotland states that on the 15th inst. the liabilities had been reduced from £6,134,129 owing by the bank in 1858 to £294,791. The two calls produced £1,827,982, and we are told that there is every possibility of the whole of the debts being liquidated.

A conducta, with about £1,000,000, having reached Vera Cruz, large supplies of silver may now be anticipated by the next two steamers from the West Indies.

Home Stocks were steady on Monday, and prices had an upward tendency. The Reduced Three per Cents realised 95 to 95½; Consols, for Money, 94½ to 95; New Three per Cents, 95 to 95½; Long Annuities, 1860, 11-16; Ditto, 1855, 13; India Debentures, 1853, 94½; Ditto 1859, 94½; India Bonds, 6s. dis.; Consols, for Account, 94½ to 95; Exchequer Bills, 27s. to 31s. prem.; India Stock was 223 and 221; Ditto Loan Scrip, 94½. Prices were somewhat higher on Tuesday, with a very firm market.—The Reduced Three per Cents marked 95½; Consols, for Money, 95½ to 96; New Three per Cents, 95½ to 96; Five per Cents, 104½; Long Annuities, 1855, 14; India Debentures, 1853, 94½; Ditto, 1859, 94½; Consols, for Account, 95½ to 96; Exchequer Bills, 28s. to 31s. prem.; Bank Stock was firm, at 222 to 223; India Stock, 220 to 222; and the Loan Scrip, 94½. The general appearance of the market on Wednesday was heavy, at drooping quotations. Prices fell off as follows:—Bank Stock, 221; Reduced Three per Cents, 95½; Consols, for Money, 94½; New Three per Cents, 95½; New Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 78½; India Stock, 220½; Ditto Debentures, 1853, 94½; Ditto, 1859, 94½; India Loan Scrip, 94½; Ditto Bonds, 7s. dis.; Exchequer Bills, 28s. prem. On Thursday, in consequence of an official statement having appeared in the *Moniteur* to the effect that the Emperor of the French had decided to restore the army and navy to a peace footing with the least possible delay, there was some animation in English Stocks, and prices were on the advance.—Consols touched 95½; but they afterwards declined to 94½ 95, both for Money and the Account. Bank Stock was done at 222 to 223; the Reduced and the New Three per Cents marked 95½; India Debentures, 94½; and Exchequer Bills, 28s. to 31s. prem.; India Stock was 222 to 223; and the Scrip, 94½.

The dealings in the Foreign House have been only to a moderate extent; nevertheless, prices have, for the most part, been supported. The leading features for the week are as follows:—Brazilian Five per Cents, 104½; Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 1853, 95; Austrian Five per Cents, 75 ex div.; Chilean Six per Cents, 101½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 65½; Dutch Four per Cents, 100½; Grenada New Active Three-and-a-Half per Cents, 17½; Mexican Three per Cents, 19; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 90½; Peruvian Three per Cents, 69½; Portuguese Three per Cents, 44; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 99½; Spanish Three per Cents, 43½; Ditto New, Deferred, 32½; Sardinian Five per Cents, 86; Turkish Six per Cents, 82; Ditto New, 72½; Turkish Four per Cents, 104½; Venezuela Five per Cents, 41; Ditto, Two-and-a-Half per Cents, New, 23½.

A fair business has been passing in Joint-stock Bank Shares, at full quotations. Australasia has realised 84½; Bank of Egypt, 23; Bank of London, 48½; British North American, 54½; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 16; London Chartered of Australia, 20½; London and Westminster, 51½; National Provincial of England, 78; Ottoman, 17½; South Australia, 30½; Oriental, 39½; Union of Australia, 48½ ex div.; Union of London, 23½ ex div.

Colonial Government Securities have ruled steady, as follows:—Canal Six per Cents, 114½; New Brunswick, 104½; New South Wales, 187½ to 187½ 98½; Ditto, 1888, 98½; and Victoria Six per Cents, 110.

Miscellaneous Securities have been in only moderate request; nevertheless, prices are maintained. Australian Agricultural have marked 29; Berlin Waterworks, 22; Crystal Palace, 14; Electric Telegraph, 106½; London Discount, 22; London General Omnibuses, 14; Red Sea and India Telegraph, 108; Rhyney Iron, 22½; Royal Mail Steam, 50; and South Australian Land, 36.

The transactions in the Railway Share Market have been by no means extensive; nevertheless, on the whole, prices have ruled steady. The account has passed off extremely well, with very light rates of "continuation." The forthcoming dividend of the London and North-Western Railway will be either 4½ or 4; of the Lancashire and Yorkshire, 4½ or 4; and of the Great Western, 2 or 2½ per cent per annum. The following are the official closing prices, for Money, on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—East Anglian, 16; Eastern Counties, 50½; East Kent, 14½; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 20; Great Northern, A Stock, 82; Great Western, 59½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 95; London and Brighton, 112½; London and North-Western, Eighties, 8½; London and South-Western, 94½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 85½; Midland, 105½; North-Eastern—Berwick, 93½; Ditto, York, 75½; North Staffordshire, 13½.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—London, Tilbury, and Southend, 93; Wilts and Somerset, 90.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Caledonian, 104½; Eastern Counties, No. 2, 114½; Great Western, Redeemable Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 95; Ditto, Four per Cent, 86; Ditto, Five per Cent, 100½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent, 69; North British, New, 107; North-Eastern, Consolidated Four per Cent, 95; Stockton and Darlington, B, Six per Cent, 34½.

RAILWAY POSSESSIONS.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 16½; Buffalo and Lake Huron, 53½; Cape Town and Dock, 1½; East India, 98; Ditto, Jubulpore, 4½; Grand Trunk of Canada Six per Cent Debenture, 72; Great Indian Peninsula, 90½; Madras, Third Extension, 19.

FOREIGN.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 48; Bahia and San Francisco, 3½; Lombard-Venetian, 10½; Ditto, New, 10½.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGES (July 25).—Only a limited supply of English wheat was on offer here to-day, and sales progressed steadily, at 1s. to 2s. per quarter more money. For foreign wheat, the show of which was extensive, there was very little inquiry, on former terms. Floating cargoes of grain supported previous rates. One new sample of English was shown but in poor condition. There was very little business doing in barley, at about previous quotations. Malt was dull and rather easier to purchase. The oat trade was firm, and both beans and peas were quite as dear as last week. Foreign flour was steady in price, and country papers were held for rather more money.

July 27.—The amount of business transacted in wheat here to-day was limited, at Monday's currency. Spring corn and flour moved off slowly, but at full prices.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 7s. to 4s. 4s.; ditto, white, 3s. to 4s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 3s. to 4s.; rye, 3s. to 3½; grinding barley, 2s. to 2½; distilling ditto, 2s. to 2½; malting ditto, 3s. to 3½; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 5s. to 6s.; brown ditto, 5s. to 6s.; Kingston and Ware, 5s. to 6s.; Chevalier, 6s. to 6½; York, shire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 2s. to 2½; potato ditto, 2s. to 2½; Youghal and Cork, black, 2s. to 2½; ditto, white, 2s. to 2½; tick beans, 3s. to 4s.; grey peas, 4s. to 4½; mangel, 4s. to 4½; white, 4s. to 4½; boliers, 4s. to 4½, per quarter. Town-made flour, 4s. to 4½; town household, 3s. to 3½; country marks, 2s. to 3s. per 250 lb.; American, 2s. to 2½, per barrel; French, 2s. to 3s. per sack.

Notes.—The transactions in seeds generally have been very moderate this week. In prices, however, the fluctuations have been trifling.

Linseed, English crushing, 5s. to 5½; Calcutta, 4s. to 4½, per quarter; red clover, 2s. to 2½; ditto, white, 2s. to 2½; hempseed, 3s. to 3½, per quarter; coniferous, 2s. to 2½, per cwt; brown mustard-seed, 1s. to 1½; ditto, white, 1s. to 1½; rape, 1s. to 1½, per bushel. English rapeseed, new, 5s. to 5½, per quarter; linseed cake, English, £9 10s. to £10 15s.; ditto, foreign, £9 0s. to £10 0s.; rape cake, 6s. to 6½, per ton. Canary, 6s. to 6½, per quarter.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 4s. 11d.; barley, 80s. 7d. oats, 25s. 11d.; rye, 38s. 10d.; beans, 48s. 10d.; peas, 38s. 10d.

The Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 4s. 1d.; barley, 80s. 11d.; oats, 25s. 5d.; rye, 36s. 11d.; beans, 46s. 7d.; peas, 40s. 7d.

English Grain Sold last Week.—Wheat, 62,492; barley, 1059; oats, 2385; rye, 25 beans, 1154; peas, 57 quarters.

Wheat.—The prices of wheat and wheat bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 7½d. of household ditto, 6d. to 6½, per four-pound loaf.

Tea.—The public sales held this week have passed off steadily, and prices have been well supported. In the private contract market about an average business is doing in most kinds of tea, at fully previous rates—common sound oolong having realised 1s. 3d. per lb.

Spices.—The transactions in raw sugars, this week, have been almost wholly confined to immediate wants. In prices, however, very little change has taken place, but if anything, they have ruled somewhat easier. West India has realised 3s. to 4s. 6d.; Mauritius, 3s. to 4s. 6d.; Madras, 3s. to 4s. 6d. per cwt. Floating cargoes have continued steady in price. Refined goods are in fair request, at 52s. per cwt. for brown lump.

Coffee.—Although rather large supplies have been brought forward this week, the demand for most descriptions has ruled steady, and prices have been well supported. Common native Ceylon is sold at 5s. to 5s. 6d. per cwt.

Rice.—There is a slight improvement in the demand for most kinds, at full currencies.

Provisions.—The sale for Irish butter is steady, at very full prices. Fine foreign parcels are rather higher, with a firm inquiry. English qualities are quite as dear as last week. The bacon market is firm, at the late improvement in value. Other provisions are inactive, at late quotations.

Tallow.—The demand is steady, and P. Y. C. on the spot is selling at 53s. 9d.; for the last month's delivery, 55s. per cwt.

Oils.—Lard is in fair request, at £23 15s. per ton, on the spot. In the value of other oils very little change has taken place. American spirits of turpentine is selling at 58s. 6d.; and English, 57s. 6d. per cwt.

Spirits.—Rum continues to move off heavily, at 2s. to 2s. 1d. for proof. Brandy, however, is firm, and the quotations have an upward tendency. Grain spirits command full quotations.

Hay and Straw.—Old meadow hay, £3 0s. to £4 15s.; new ditto, £2 10s. to £4 4s.; old clover, £4 15s. to £5 10s.; new ditto, £4 0s. to £4 10s.; and straw, £1 6s. to £1 10s. per load. A fair demand.

Cattle.—Hatterell, 17s.; Kellie, 16s. 6d.; Wylam, 16s.; Hastings's Hartley, 15s. 6d.; Holywell, 14s. 6d.; Kiddle, 13s. 3d.; Eden Main, 12s. 6d.; Braddyl's Hutton, 11s.; Russell's Hutton, 10s. per ton.

Hops.—The plantation accounts being very favourable, the hop trade is heavy, at almost full quotations. The duty has been done as high as £200,000.

Wool.—The public sales of colonial wool are progressing steadily, and prices show an advance, when compared with the previous series, of from 1d. to 1½d. per lb.

Potatoes.—There is more firmness in prices, and the demand is steady. Shaws are selling at from 8s. to 10s.; Regents, 11s. to 14s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market, Thursday, July 28.—To-day's market was seasonably well supplied with beasts, in fair condition. For nearly all breeds the demand and rate is in line with Monday's currency. Prime sheep were in steady request, at very full prices. Otherwise, the market was rather heavy, on former terms. We had a moderate demand for lambs, the supply of which was tolerably extensive, at Monday's quotations. The rest trade was rather heavy, at the late decline in value. In pigs and milch cows very little was passing, on former terms. Per 8lb. to select the offal.—Cattle and inferior beasts, 2s. 10d. to 3s. 2d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.; prime large oxen, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.; prime Scotch, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 2d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 2s. 2d. to 3s. 6d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 8d. to 4s.; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; prime Southdown ditto, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 10d.; large calves, 3s. to 4s.; prime small ditto, 2s. 1d. to 3s. 6d.; large hogs, 3s. to 4s. 6d.; small and porkers, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; small and inferior hogs, 2s. 10d. to 3s. 2d.; and quarter-old store pigs, 17s. to 21s. each. Total supply: Beasts, 1121; cows, 131; sheep and lambs, 13,500; calves, 694; pigs, 300. Foreign: Beasts, 251; sheep and lambs, 2100; calves, 339.

Assorted and Lard-hall.—The supplies of meat continue limited, and the trade generally is inactive.—Beef, from 2s. 10d. to 4s. 3d.; mutton, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; lamb, 4d. to 5s. 2d.; veal, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 4d.; pork, 4s. to 4s. 6d., per 8lb. by the carcass.

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OUT-DOOR AMUSEMENTS.
AUGUST.

AUGUST possesses charms for the sportsman—it is the opening of the shooting season; and even he who cannot enjoy a day on the Scotch, Yorkshire, Lancashire, or Staffordshire moors with the grouse can, as he walks through the fields and witnesses the scene described by the poet, picture to his mind's eye the delight that will attend him on the first day of September:—

The ears are filled, the fields are white,
The constant harvest moon is bright;
To grasp the bounty of the year
The reapers to the scene repair;
The sickles stubble all the ground,
And stifled, hasty laughs go round.
All over: then the barrels foam,
The "Largess cry" the harvest-home!

It is true our holiday-making is not what it was; still there is considerable delight in seeing the barns garnered with the produce of the earth, and viewing the completion of the most laborious and most lucrative of the farmer's employments. There are few sports which come up to grouse or black game shooting. There is a wildness in traversing the heather-clad moor, crossing the clear burns, in ascending the steep, rugged mountain, which forms a delightful contrast to the tame amusement of the modern battue. To obtain good grouse-shooting is, however, at all times difficult: as a matter of course, we speak of those who have no manors of their own, and who are compelled to hire them for one or more seasons. The daily and weekly newspapers teem with advertisements of mansion-houses, shootings, and fishings in Scotland to be let, which usually run as follows:—"The game on the estate embraces grouse, black game, hare, partridge, woodcock, snipe, and roedeer. There are also pheasants, and their number is yearly increasing. The grouse are abundant over about two thousand acres of hill and muir, within easy distance of the house; mountain hares are numerous on the higher grounds. The woods, frequented by roedeer, are large, and the shootings altogether extend over two thousand seven hundred acres. The fishings for salmon embrace six miles. There is also excellent trout-fishing in the hill-streams, and in the pleasure-ponds within the park." Now, the chances are ten to one that any person placing implicit confidence on this statement, and acting upon it without due precaution, would find himself terribly taken in. The mansion would probably turn out to be in a dilapidated state; the keeper would account for the paucity of grouse in consequence of the thunder, lightning, hail, and high winds which prevailed during the hatching season; the forester would tell a sad tale of how the roedeer had been unscrupulously slaughtered by the last tenant; the fisherman would point out that poaching had been carried out to a most alarming extent, and a legendary salmon would alone be heard of in the late troubled waters. Probably, too, the dogs, including "well-broken pointers and splendid setters," which were left to be sold when the manor was let, will prove to be worse than useless; for they will put up the game and entirely prevent all sport. To remedy the above we would strongly recommend every southerner who proposes to hire shooting quarters to place himself in the hands of some experienced person in the county in which he intends to take up his autumnal residence, and, after receiving a report of the state of the house and manor, to lose no time in running down to judge of them himself. His visit will not be thrown away. If the property does not suit he will congratulate himself upon having ascertained that fact before he became a tenant; if, on the contrary, it comes up to his idea of what a shooting quarter ought to be, he will be enabled to make arrangements for the approaching campaign. He will ascertain how many guns will be required, and how many days' shooting may be fairly calculated upon; he will engage the necessary number of keepers and gillies; he will satisfy himself as to the qualities of the dogs; he will arrange to have a few Highland ponies at his command to convey himself and friends to the scene of action; he will find out the nature of the provisions he can obtain in the neighbourhood, so as to be able to cater satisfactorily from more remote places; in short, he will see with a master's eye into the whole affair, and by so doing save himself an immense degree of annoyance, and a great amount of capital in the long run. In the above remarks we are far from meaning to infer that there are not many exceptions to the general rule, for we know a large body of proprietors who let their shootings that are influenced by the most conscientious views, and who would candidly and truthfully state every particular as to the state of the forests, the moors, and the lochs: still, as "black sheep" are to be found in almost all flocks, the warning we have given may not entirely be thrown away upon those of our readers who have not the bump of caution strongly developed.

To those who are pent up in



THE CHESTERFIELD CUP.

THE GOODWOOD CUP.

THE STEWARDS' CUP.

GOODWOOD RACE PRIZE PLATE.

the metropolis during the oppressive month of August, and who can only obtain a day or two's recreation, we strongly advise a piscatorial ramble by the River Thames. The modern disciple of "honest Izaak" may commence his operations at Datchet, to the neighbourhood of which spot the railway will at all times convey him. While preparing his rod and line he may picture to himself the notable spot on the opposite bank immortalised by Shakespeare as the scene of *Falstaff's* misadventure in the buck-basket—"the muddy ditch at Datchet Mead," close by the Thames' side, in which the fat knight was so unceremoniously thrown, glowing hot, like a horseshoe, hissing hot, through the machinations of the merry wives of Windsor; he may reflect that a short mile between this favourite haunt of Thames fishermen and Eton College "the Kingfisher of State," the "Merry Monarch," used himself to throw a fly; it was here, too, that Walton and Wotton practised the "gentle craft."

distance from his right; holding the bow by its middle, with his left arm stretched out, and with the first three fingers and the thumb of his right hand on the lower part of the arrow affixed to the string of the bow. The notch of the arrow to rest between the fore finger and the middle finger of the right hand. The arrow, in drawing the bow, to be elevated to the right ear. The shaft of the arrow below the feathers to be rested on the knuckle of the fore finger of the left hand. The arrow must be drawn to the head, and not held too long in that situation, but neatly and smartly discharged. Among the requisites necessary to constitute a good archer are a clear sight steadily directed to the mark, a proper judgment of distances to determine the length of the wind. He ought also to know how to take advantage of a side wind, and to be well acquainted with what compass his arrows would take in their flight. Courage," he adds, "is an indispensable requisite, as he who shoots with the least trepidation is sure to shoot badly."



GOING TO THE RACES.

"Angling was an employment for his idle time," so writes the former of the latter, "which was not then idly spent. It was, after a tedious study, a rest to his mind, a cheerer of his spirits, a diverter of sadness, a calmer of unquiet thoughts, a moderator of passions, a procurer of contentedness." After filling his basket with barbel, dace, and gudgeon, the angler may wend his way to Upton and Stoke Pogis (the spot that suggested Gray's *Elegy*), to the antique towers of Eton College, or the stately turrets of Windsor Castle. Richmond, Twickenham, and Teddington will always furnish amusement to the patient in a punt fraternity of "quill-bobbers," as they have been irreverently called; Henley, Pangbourne, and Marlow are now equally accessible by rail. And although the Red Lion, where Shenstone wrote his well-known lines, has ceased to exist—at least in its former grandeur—the traveller may still "take his ease" at an excellent inn, and fish to his heart's content; nor will the river from Medmenham to Great Marlow afford him less amusement. Pangbourne is a far-famed spot for the angler: if he is an adept at throwing a fly, "the silver, winding Thames" will yield plenty of work. Trout abound, and will rise kindly to a tempting bait; and the brook which enters the Thames by the village is also a good trout-stream. If he is content with trolling, some stout jack will soon prove whether he knows how to handle his tackle; and if he be content with bottom-fishing, and submits to the process of casting in ground-bait, putting the gentle on the hook, and taking the fish off, he may always depend upon a plentiful supply of barbel, roach, chub, and dace.

Archery, which possesses, in point of health, all the advantages of field-sports, and which is free from the censure passed on angling, "that solitary vice," hunting and shooting for cruelty, is now at its zenith, and we hail with delight the rising popularity of this exercise, which is adapted to every age, and which is especially suited to the fairer portion of the sex. Although many modern books have been written upon the theory and practice of the bow, there are few authors of our day who can handle the subject with more dexterity than the older writers—to wit, Ascham, whose directions are as follows:—"First take care of a graceful attitude. The archer should stand fairly and upright with his body, his left foot at a convenient distance from his right; holding the bow by its middle, with his left arm stretched out, and with the first three fingers and the thumb of his right hand on the lower part of the arrow affixed to the string of the bow. The notch of the arrow to rest between the fore finger and the middle finger of the right hand. The arrow, in drawing the bow, to be elevated to the right ear. The shaft of the arrow below the feathers to be rested on the knuckle of the fore finger of the left hand. The arrow must be drawn to the head, and not held too long in that situation, but neatly and smartly discharged. Among the requisites necessary to constitute a good archer are a clear sight steadily directed to the mark, a proper judgment of distances to determine the length of the wind. He ought also to know how to take advantage of a side wind, and to be well acquainted with what compass his arrows would take in their flight. Courage," he adds, "is an indispensable requisite, as he who shoots with the least trepidation is sure to shoot badly."

THE
GOODWOOD "CUPS," 1859.

The Chesterfield "Cup" was manufactured by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, of New Bond-street. It is a vase of pure Grecian style, covered with relief illustrations of the Olympic games. It is, therefore, appropriately named the "Olympic Vase." On the body the relief, which stretch round the vase continuously, represent the various phases of these celebrated games—the foot, horse, and chariot races; the heralds, and distribution of the prizes; the armed charioteer; the poet and philosopher, the chorus, the judge, and the procession of the victors. In the immediate background is seen the base of the Temple of Jupiter at Elis; and a figure of Jupiter Olympus, in whose honour the games were instituted, crowns the cover of the vase. On the neck are reliefs of Apollo and Hercules, the two most famous competitors, if we credit the Grecian mythology; and just above the procession of figures on the body are medallions of the historians and poets by whose writings the memory of these classic games is preserved. The vase was designed and modelled by Mr. Thomas Brown, an artist long and honourably known for works of this kind.

The Goodwood "Cup," manufactured by Messrs. Emanuel, of Portsmouth, is a shield two feet ten inches diameter, the outer circle of which is surrounded with a frieze of horses and warriors, taken from the celebrated Elgin Marbles. The

centro is in alto-relievo, and is copied from Athenion's Classic Cameo in the Royal Museum at Naples; illustrating the Conquest of Jupiter over the giant Titans, alluded to by Horace. Jupiter is represented in his car, drawn by four horses, preparing to hurl his thunderbolts at the giants, who, in accordance with Ovid, are shown as men of great stature, having serpents in the place of legs. The shield was designed by F. H. Bowen, and modelled by Henry Morrell.

The Stewards' "Cup"—a Vasque or Cistern in silver, partly gilt—was manufactured by Mr. C. F. Hancock, of Bruton-street. The original, from which it is modelled, in majolica, the work of Orazio Fontana, of Urbino, dating about 1550, is in the collection of Alexander Barker, Esq. This beautiful vase is supported on a central pillar and three console feet, adorned with rich acanthus foliage and heads of chimera. In the intervening spaces in the sides of the vase are three lions' heads, masques in high relief, from which hang bold festoons of flowers. The plane surfaces of the vase are elaborately engraved with grotesques in the style of Giovanni da Udine. The cistern rests on a triangular plinth, also richly adorned with arabesques, the dead silver surfaces being relieved by the rich gilding of the ornamental parts, by this means imparting a general effect of great but subdued richness. The modelling of this vase was by Marshall Wood; the engraving by Herbert Parsons.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

If we were called upon to state positively, within the four corners of an answer to a direct question, "What has been the leading feature of Parliament during the last ten days?" we should say the attitude which Mr. Gladstone has assumed in that assembly. He is a notable instance of the effects produced by force of character and the impulses of a strong and restless organisation on bodies of men, whether tumultuous or deliberative. His mode of proceeding is a species of taking by storm. In the debate on the Budget his tactics were like those of the French at the taking of the Malakoff. He continued to pour in speech after speech with never-ceasing, untiring energy till he filled the whole space which might have been occupied by his critics—we can hardly say his opponents—till he left them not an inch to stand in; in fact, fairly crowded them out. If the position he now occupies in the House were reflected in the country there could be no doubt as to who is the coming man. In 1853 there were many who, watching the status he then assumed, did not hesitate to designate him as the man into whose hands would come by degrees the wielding of the destinies of Great Britain. Since that time he has played his cards ill. He left the Government of Lord Palmerston in 1855 on a crotchety point of honour, and, occupying since then a battle-like position between the chief parties in the House, he certainly failed in establishing a belief in his possession of some of those great qualities which ought to be most conspicuous in statesmen out of office; and he generated a notion that he was too theoretical, too refining, too unpractical ever to be capable of that unity of character and purpose which is essential to a Prime Minister of this country. It would seem as if he had lately discovered the existence of this idea, and has set about to dissipate and belie it. No doubt his accepting Lord Palmerston's offer of place, under the circumstances in which the present Ministry was formed, was an eminent proof that he was about to bid adieu to crotchets and mere niceties of feeling on the subject of taking office. Since then he has been doing much to show that he is resolved to be practical. His Budget, and, above all, his speech on the Budget, was the next proof of it; and the manner in which he has devoted himself to the task of carrying his plan is a still further evidence of this intention on his part. In this latter respect he has displayed every quality of a member of Parliament and a tactical official, as well as that forcible overwhelming of every impeachment of his financial scheme to which we have above alluded, and which will cause to pass it unscathed through the ordeal of debate. Candid, argumentative, dignified, deferential to the House, but never yielding an inch to individual members, his management of his scheme is complete. Mr. Disraeli, unrivalled as he is as the jesting, watchful guerrilla leader of Opposition, is only an admirable contrast, not to say foil, to Mr. Gladstone, as the beau-ideal of a spokesman for her Majesty's Ministers. The smiling, satisfied, approving, and admiring expression on Lord Palmerston's countenance as he sits marking the energetic but skilful force of his Chancellor of the Exchequer is the highest testimony in his favour that could be desired. Mr. Gladstone stands high above all his colleagues in either House in personal and political character, in deep and earnest honesty of purpose, and in the amplitude of his knowledge, not only of the specialty of his department, but emphatically of public affairs; and he was perhaps judged too hastily when it was supposed that he did not profoundly appreciate the tone of the House as well as the spirit of the dominant bodies of his countrymen. He has now an immense opportunity before him for the future. If he plays his cards well, there is no point to which his ambition as a statesman in our constitutional Government cannot attain.

To condescend, however, a little more to particulars. The first debate on the Budget was remarkable for concentrating into a space of about three hours early in the evening the addresses of the five foremost men in the House, and for embracing a large definition of the high politics of this country. Finance as it stands this year is so intimately and directly connected with foreign affairs that Mr. Disraeli was more than justified in taking the wide range which he did in his speech on going into Committee of Ways and Means. His manner, though haughty enough, constantly betrayed, what we think it has often before betrayed, a certain disinclination to face Mr. Gladstone. One can easily imagine his feelings to be exactly like those of Bois Guilbert towards Ivanhoe—a burning desire to combat the man, but dashed by the consciousness that in all previous encounters he has come off second best. His nerves cannot but be somewhat weakened, too, by the singular demeanour which, whether from accident or design we cannot say, Mr. Gladstone always adopts when Mr. Disraeli is speaking. It is not pleasant to see the person whom you are immediately addressing lying with his head on the back of his seat, his eyes closed, and his legs extended to their utmost length, while something more than a half contemptuous smile basking on his lips shows that he is by no means asleep, however he may appear to be—a fact which is shown by his every now and then starting up, snatching a piece of paper and a pen, and beginning to take a note, but hastily checking himself, and relapsing into his attitude of supercilious repose. This playacting from Pitt in the case of Erskine's maiden speech Mr. Gladstone repeated more than once in the course of Mr. Disraeli's delivery of his spoken state-paper last week. The tone which Mr. Gladstone adopted towards Mr. Disraeli when he replied to him showed that all this half-insolence of manner which has become stereotyped as between him and his rival was only an artifice and a trick of debate, with a view to prevent the speaker from going on too successfully. Indeed, Mr. Gladstone was downright civil to Mr. Disraeli, and once in the course of the evening we are almost sure we caught him speaking of his "right honourable friend the member for Buckinghamshire." There can be no doubt of the immense impression which Mr. Bright's speech made on the House on the occasion. No one can form any idea of the effect of this gentleman's addresses from the written reports of them. There is only an outline of their power to be traced in the newspapers. It is curious to note with a certain monotony of tone of voice, and an almost entire absence of gesture, what wonderful variety Mr. Bright contrives to throw into his speeches. They are triumphs of mere earnestness, and catch all their power and all their effect from their being so palpably and unexceptionably the immediate issue of his thoughts and mind at the moment of utterance. They are spoken impulses, and so necessarily go direct to the more excitable tendencies of his hearers. They are powers in the House of Commons—no wonder that on platforms they are something akin to omnipotencies. There has been a very curious peculiarity to be observed in several of the discussions which have taken place lately. It may be remembered—or, if it is taking too much upon us to assume that

anything written here is remembered, we will recall to memory that we have more than once stated that, during the existence of the late Government, in all debates in which the Opposition acted as a body, Lord Palmerston never spoke in his character of leader of that party—that Lord John Russell did not immediately rise and put in his claim to represent one of the sides of the triangle into which party in Parliament had then shaped itself. Now something of the same kind, but with a difference, has several times occurred. Lord John Russell has risen and spoken just at the critical moment when the leader of the Government might be expected to strike in, and immediately on his sitting down Lord Palmerston has started up and followed, we admit "on the same side," and by no means answering or nibbling at Lord John's address. Still it is odd. It may mean nothing, but coincidences of this sort are not always wholly fortuitous. Although the circumstance has not excited any particular observation, we are bound to mention what might have been a remarkable fact. Mr. Haliburton, so well known as "Sam Slick," and who was returned at the last election for Launceston, has addressed the House for the first time. Of course he got an excellent hearing, and was well cheered even from the Treasury benches; but there was nothing strikingly characteristic either in the matter or the manner of his speech. His manner was easy if not free; there was nothing particular about him. He looks like a well-preserved country gentleman, from whom you might expect that mild and gentlemanly conservatism which is associated with broad acres, and which prefers port to claret; but there was nothing of the humorist, nothing perceptible of the provincial or the colonist, and nothing whatever of the realisation of the ideal of Sam Slick. His speech, as reported in the *Times*, is exactly what he said, and he made no mark in his mode of saying it.

The regular indications of an approaching prorogation are quite patent. Government has taken to do its necessary business at morning sittings, during which officials are able to get things along; and the collapse of private memberdom has been proved by the significant fact of a "count out" on a Tuesday, the only evening or day or time left to independent legislators for airing their little hobbies. One, perhaps two, debates on foreign affairs may yet be expected, but all the rest will be whipping up for Parliamentary release by the 13th of August.

THE THAMES.

(AFTER MRS. SOUTHEY'S "RIVER.")

PAST.
River, river, spreading (a) river!
Dear to Briton broad and wild,
O'er thy reedy marshes flushing,
Through thy forest fastness rushing
Like a wayward child!

River, river, gleaming river!
Checked and chafed by Roman dyke,
Strong as cohorts bravely dashing,
Bright thy crystal waters dashing,
Youthful lover like.

River, river, noble river!
Saxon, Norman, crowd thy sides,
Erst in strife and feud contending,
Now their kindred races blending,
Mingling like thy tides.

River, river, brimming river!
Banked and bridged, with commerce
rife,
Fed by brooks and filled by ocean
Flowing, ebbing, e'er in motion
Like our mortal life.

River, river, lordly river!
Palace gardens grace thy shore,
Skiffs and wherries swiftly gliding,
Princely barges stately riding,
Like thy swans of yore.

River, river, busy river!
Every flag to thee unfurled,
Every sea thy sailors daring,
Ships from every nation bearing
Tribute from the world.

PRESENT.
River, river, turbid river!
Silt aloft and slime beneath;
Wholesome strand no longer greeting,
Blackened banks thy billows beating,
Like the pulse of death!

River, river, poisoned river!
Vain our skill to purge thy waves,
Through our veins thy vapours
creeping,
Sickness smites us, waking, sleeping,
Filling fast our graves!

River, river, righteous river!
Just, tho' deadly, be thy flood:
We thy plagues, in judgment, earning,
Purges into foulness turning,
Like the Nile to blood.

River, river, mighty river!
Where is now thy living wave?
Where thy waters, free and laughing,
Yielding food, and fit for quaffing,
Where the joy they gave?

River, river, swollen river!
Whence the streams that stain thy tide?
Has the seat of Science soiled thee?
Have thy merchant princes soiled
thee?
Once their city's pride.

River, river, reeking river!
Doomed to drudgery foul and vile;
Noisome, noxious fumes distilling,
Fumes which streets and houses filling
Happy like, defile.

July 18, 1850.

A. H. B.

* Lake-like: hence Llyn-din, the fastness on the lake.

A VISIT TO THE COLISEUM BY MOONLIGHT.—I had frequently indulged in a ramble through the corridors of the Coliseum by day, and had spent hours in the enjoyment of the delicious pictures—of ruin, of convent, and of vineyard, of dark cypress and tall pine—framed in by some one of the open arches of the building, and also of the wide-spreading landscape beheld from the highest platform to which the visitor can ascend; but, like every stranger, I was anxious to enjoy a still greater treat—a view of the Coliseum by moonlight. To this I was by no means impelled by a romantic yearning, but simply because the grand old ruin presents a peculiarly beautiful and impressive aspect which beheld by that solemn and mysterious light. At length a more than usually favourable night afforded the desired opportunity, when two friends and myself started on our appointed pilgrimage. As we walked through the silent and almost deserted streets of the city the moon began to make her wished-for appearance, flooding a solitary piazza with light, or turning into a shower of silver the spray of some ceaseless fountain, and brightening up housetop, turret, and dome—everything beyond a strongly-marked line of deep, dark shadow. Even our harvest moon shows but a feeble splendour when compared with the full radiance of an Italian moon, as she slowly climbs up the dark-blue vault of an Italian heaven. We passed by the Forum Trajanum, upon whose lofty pillar the moonlight fell with grand effect, and in whose well-enclosed space, at a depth of some twenty feet beneath the level of the modern highway, the outlines of long extinct temples are marked by unequal fragments of columns resting on marble pedestals. To this view the present Pope mainly contributed. Proceeding through the Via Alessandrina, we passed into one of the vast halls of the Basilica of Constantine, or Temple of Peace, which, without the support of a single pillar, lift on high their enormous arches. We passed through the three silent halls of this vast ruin, and thus came out on the Forum Romanum, in which much of what is yet left of Pagan Rome is fast mouldering into dust. The moon lit up this vast burial-place of the past, shedding a mournful splendour over shattered porticoes and lonely columns, mutilated fragments of what were once proud temples, casting a veil of brightness upon a ugly mounds and hideous chaos that marked the spot on which a palace once lifted its superb front to the heavens, and making plain to the eye where the modern so-called Capitol was joined to the remnant of the venerable pile, which, in the hour of Rome's greatness, looked down upon many a glorious structure, then gleaming in all the pride of its marble beauty. We passed beneath the Arch of Titus, abhorred by Jews, and so on to the Coliseum, the increasing light showing clearly what portions of the Forum had been excavated by the Pope, what had been raised off, what pillars had been propped or supported, what monuments were still afforded a lingering existence for the delight of the artist, the speculation of the antiquary, or the theme of the moralist. As we approached the entrance of the Coliseum the clash of arms and the sharp "Qui vive!" of the sentry were a guarantee for the safety of a spot which, without such protection, might have furnished unpleasant materials for an Italian adventure. The moon was slowly pursuing her way up the blue sky, and gradually rising, foot by foot, to the height of the unbroken wall of the building, now and then peeping in through arch or window, and, while leaving most of the vast interior in profound shadow, making all she shone upon nearly as bright and distinct as if beheld at midday. The massive stone, the broken pillar, the jagged column of masonry, which had formerly supported the platform of the seats—the frayed brickwork, which time had worn away till one could almost imagine it transparent—the uneven line of the lesser wall, the bush gently waving in the night wind, the deep arch and its noble outline—every object at which the moon peeped, through opening after opening in the side on which she shone, was traced out with exquisite distinctness, decay thus clothing itself in transitory beauty. Patiently we awaited the higher elevation and full splendour of the chaste Dian, enjoying each new effect as she sported with the venerable ruin and imparted to its grim antiquity a youthful flush—mocking but delightful illusion. Higher and higher she soared, flinging a fuller light, extending her bright conquest over a wider domain; when, as she topped the giant wall and exhibited herself to us promiscuous mortals with some of the splendour which shed its radiance on the sleeping Enchymion, a troop of envious clouds, evidently enamoured of her beauty, and that lay as it were in ambush, closed in on her, shrouded her, took her captive, and snatched her from our longing gaze; and so we were left no option but to make the best of our melancholy way back to our hotel.—*Magnum Rome and its Ruler.*

Constantinople journals state that brigandage is on the increase in Albania. On the 23rd ult., as two Greek merchants, accompanied by a Turkish guide, were going from Janina to Prevesa, they were murdered and robbed of large sums. Their remains were conveyed to Janina, and interred with much pomp in the midst of a large crowd.

THE FARM.

AN immense amount of damage has been done during the past week by the thunderstorms, which have been accompanied by hailstones of an enormous size, which flattened the crops as if by a roller. The warm weather of the present week has made the harvest very general, but in some parts of Lincolnshire, especially, the wheat is said to have suffered very heavily.

The Irish show has been going on this week at Dundalk, and several of the cattle, including Ringlet, Lady of Athelstare, and Venus de Medicis (who was not shown there) went on at once from Warwick, and so round to Hull or Edinburgh next week. Unfortunately the shows at these two places clash this year, and which is very bad management. The Yorkshire show has always been a great court of appeal against The Royal, and very frequently, though perhaps not always judiciously, the decisions have been overthrown. For instance, last year Spencer and Canute changed places, and in the previous one the bull-calf Great Mogul had to bow to Lord of the Valley. Queen of the Isles will, we believe, be shown at Hull, and perhaps Stanley Rose.

The Crettingham Hero's performance at the Alhambra Palace was quite a failure, as he would not show fight at all; in fact, he is what is called "a still savage," and he went down with very little show of a fight. The scene, however, when he was on the ground was very exciting, and he yelled and bit like a tiger when Mr. Rasey was handling his jaws. Such is his character in Suffolk that the railway company refused to bring him or take him back except by special train. He is one of the very finest cart-sires in that county, and some of his stock fetched high prices at Warwick.

The Leicester rams still keep up their old renown at the lettings; and this year Mr. Sanday's averaged about £12 more than they did last. He kept the first-prize Warwick shearling for himself; and Mr. Thunder, of Meath, Ireland, gave 90 gs. for the second, and Mr. Torr, of Aylesby, 70 gs. for the third. The best two-shears reached 61 gs. Mr. Beale Brown has also had a good sale of his Cotswold rams, one of which made 40 gs.; and we believe it is his intention to part with all his flock in September.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

EARL CATHCART.

THE RIGHT HON. SIR CHARLES MURRAY CATHCART, K.C.B., second Earl and Viscount Cathcart and Baron Greenock, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, and Baron Cathcart, in the Peerage of Scotland, a General in the Army and Colonel of the 1st Dragoons, was the eldest surviving son of William Schaw, tenth Baron and first Earl Cathcart, a distinguished military commander, by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Andrew Elliot, Esq., Governor of New York. He was born at Walton-on-the-Naze, Essex, on the 21st of December, 1783, and went early in life into the British Army, where, like his great-grandfather, his grandfather, and his father, he achieved a high position, and sustained the reputation of his warrior line. He served in the expedition to the Helles, in Naples, and in Sicily until 1806. He was in the expedition to the Scheldt, and at the siege of Flushing. He was at Barossa, Salamanca, and Vittoria, and won no little credit at Waterloo. He became a General in 1854. He had been previously appointed Colonel of the 1st Dragoon Guards, and was in 1846 Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick. He had a medal and two clasps, and he received the fourth class of the Order of St. Vladimir and St. Wilhelm. He succeeded to the hereditary honours of his family as second Earl on the demise of his father, on the 10th of June, 1843. He married in France, on the 30th of September, 1818, and remarried in England, on the 12th of February, 1819, Henrietta, second daughter of Thomas Maher, Esq., by whom he had two sons, Alan Frederick, his successor, and Augustus Murray, a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army; and three daughters, two of whom are married—viz., Lady Elizabeth Douglas, and Lady Adelaide de Trafford, of Croston Hall, Lancashire. Earl Cathcart died on the 16th inst., at St. Leonard-on-Sea. He is succeeded by his elder son, Alan Frederick, Lord Greenock, now third Earl Cathcart, who was born in 1828, was in the Army, and married, in 1850, Elizabeth Mary, eldest daughter and heiress of the late Sir Samuel Crompton, Bart., and cousin of the present Mr. Justice Crompton, and has a son, Alan, Lord Greenock, and two daughters. This gallant house of Cathcart is one of the oldest in Scotland, and has literally produced a soldier of note for almost every great battle that was fought there in the earlier ages, or has been since fought by the United Kingdom against a foreign foe.

HENRY GRATTAN, ESQ.

HENRY GRATTAN, Esq., of Tinnehinch, in the county of Wicklow, himself highly respected as a gentleman and a politician, was the last male representative of an illustrious name. His family was an old one. He was the grandson of James Grattan, Esq., Recorder of and M.P. for the city of Dublin, who married Mary, daughter of Thomas Marlay, Chief Justice of Ireland, and he was the second son and youngest child (by his wife, Henrietta Fitzgerald, of the house of Desmond) of the great Henry Grattan, whose remains rest in Westminster Abbey. He was born the 5th of April, 1787, and married, in 1820, Mary O'Kelly, only child of Philip Whitfield Harvey, Esq., of Glenwood, in the county of Wicklow, and heiress of Colonel O'Kelly, formerly of Cannons, Middlesex, by which lady he has had to survive him six daughters, three of whom are married. He leaves very large estates. His property, situated in the Queen's County, which was bought by his father with money voted to him as a gift by the Irish Parliament in 1782, immediately after the declaration of Irish independence, now goes to his second daughter, Pauline, who is married to J. A. Grattan Bellow, Esq. Mr. Grattan died on the 16th inst. His remains were placed, pursuant to his wish, in the family vault at Celbridge, where he lies beside four of his children, who died young. His funeral, which took place on the 21st inst., was attended by a host of friends, from the highest to the humblest class, who came to testify their respect and sorrow for the deceased. Mr. Grattan was a staunch Liberal, of the Whig school, and was ever remarkable for the honest consistency of his principles. He had much of the earnestness and energy of his eminent father; and his eloquence, though not sufficiently under control, partook now and then of the parental force and tone. Mr. Grattan was for some twenty years in Parliament, first for the city of Dublin, and afterwards for the county of Meath. Since 1852, however, he has not mixed in public life. He retired from public life in 1851. As a private gentleman Mr. Grattan was universally esteemed for his high moral qualities, his agreeable manners, and his kind and benevolent disposition. In him honourably ends a line whose name has been for more than half a century a household word in Ireland, and historic too in England. His father, who sat in the Parliaments of both realms, was almost without a rival in his extraordinary power of eloquence; and both father and son were, on all occasions, devotedly alive to the interests of their country. Mr. Grattan, it should be observed, did not immediately succeed his father, at whose death, in 1820, the estates devolved on an elder son, the Right Hon. James Grattan, M.P. for Wicklow, and an officer of the Peninsula and Waterloo, who married Lady Laura Tollemache, sister of the present Earl of Dysart, and who died without issue in October, 1854. It was then that the inheritance fell to the younger son, the Mr. Grattan now deceased.

THE LATE PRINCE WINDISCHGRATZ.—The body of this Austrian Prince, who fell at the battle of Solferino, and which it will be remembered, was discovered by the French in the midst of a heap of slain, and handed over to the Austrians, was brought to Prague on the 17th inst., and deposited in the garrison church. On the next day a grand religious ceremony was held, during which the body was blessed, when it was conveyed to the Horse-gate of the town, in the midst of a splendid military procession, and thence conveyed to the family vault at Techan.

COUNTRY OCCUPATIONS.—Whoever grows anything feels a new interest in everything that grows; and, as to the mood of mind in which the occupation is pursued, it is, to town-bred women, singularly elevating and refining. To have been reared in a farmhouse, remote from society and books, and ignorant of everything beyond the bounds of the parish, is one thing; and to pass from an indolent or a literary life in town to rural pursuits, adopted with a purpose, is another. In the first case, the state of mind may be narrow, dull, and coarse; in the latter, it should naturally be expansive, cheery, and elevated. The genuine poetry of man and nature invests an intellectual and active life in the open universe of rural scenery. If listless young ladies from any town in England could witness the way in which hours slip by in tending the garden, and consulting about the crops, and gathering fruit and flowers, they would think there must be something in it more than they understand. If they would try their hand at making a batch of butter, or condescend to gather eggs, and court acquaintance with hens and broods, or assume the charge of a single nest, from the hen taking her seat to the maturity of the brood, they would find that life has pleasures for them that they knew not of—pleasures that have as much "romance" and "poetry" about them as any book in Music's library.—*Once a Week.*

THE ROAD TO INDIA BY LOWER EGYPT AND THE RED SEA.

THE shortest and quickest road to India is every day becoming a matter of more importance; and at the present moment Egypt, with the Lesseps schemes of a ship canal pressed on the unwilling Pacha, and the Red Sea, with the barren island of Perim, afford very pretty materials for a quarrel with England when France has settled the affairs of Italy and the business of Austria. The information we present is therefore, to say the least, timely.

We are indebted to Captain Bedford Pim, R.N., for the Map of Lower Egypt on the next page, which accurately exhibits the course of the railways open, in progress, and projected in that interesting country, as well as the peculiar features of the district through which M. de Lesseps proposes to cut his ship canal.

Captain Pim, who is well and favourably known to the readers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS as a distinguished Arctic explorer—as commander in a gallant boat action in China, described and depicted in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, in which he was severely wounded—and as the author of several pamphlets on professional subjects, read a paper at the Royal Geographical Society in April last—the result of a visit to Egypt in the autumn of last year—on the Suez Canal scheme, and on the Egyptian section of what is commonly called the Overland Route, although that route includes two sea voyages.

In the course of the discussion at the Royal Geographical Society the following facts were brought out, the significance of which will be made plain by our accompanying Map.

Egypt, or rather Lower Egypt, well named "The River Land," has been transformed from its original condition of a sandy desert by the mud-bearing Nile, which, overtopping its sources, has for ages deposited deep layers of alluvium, and created one of the most fertile countries in the world by the same process as that which, artificially produced, is called in Lincolnshire "warping." The total length of this River Nile, from source to mouth, is 1820 miles; but, taking its windings into consideration, nearly double that distance. In consequence of shoals with only two or three feet of water on them, it is only navigable for vessels not drawing more water than our Thames boats. Like all great rivers flowing through flat soft soil to the sea—like the Rhone, the Danube, the Ganges, and the Amazon—the Nile divides before reaching the sea, and forms a delta, so called from its resemblance to the Greek letter Δ. The famous delta of the Nile is a vast triangular plain, formed by the river dividing, at nearly a hundred miles from the sea, into the Damietta and Rosetta branches. There was once, before the time of Alexander the Great, a third branch—the Pelusiac, which flowed into the Bay of Pelusium, but by degrees silted up. The whole delta, which averages a breadth of seven miles, is rendered ineluctably fertile by successive and annual overflows of the earth-bearing Nile.

In addition to the amount deposited on land, millions of tons are discharged into the Mediterranean, and, meeting the east-flowing current (marked with arrows on our map), are carried and deposited along the coast. The Nile begins to rise at Cairo about the beginning of July, increases during a hundred days until the middle of October, then subsides, and reaches its lowest point near the end of April. During the first period of the inundation the current of the Nile is so powerful that fresh water may be skimmed off the surface of the sea two or three miles from shore. At the mouth of both the Damietta and Rosetta branches there is a bar, in the form of a horseshoe, with an average depth of five feet water. Similar bars impede the navigation of all delta-creating rivers.

Alexandria, the only port on the Mediterranean shore of Egypt, does credit to the engineering skill of its founder, Alexander the Great. It is the only spot on the coast open to the blue waters of the Mediterranean, and clear of the steady current bearing the muddy waters of the land-making river.

The northern coast, from the eastern side of the port of Alexandria as far as and beyond the Bay of Pelusium, consists of low sandy hillocks and swamps, affording no landmarks to the seaman. The waters on this coast are shallow, shelving very gradually from the beach. In the Bay of Pelusium, at more than three miles from the shore, the sea only averages a depth of twenty-five feet, as will be seen on reference to our map. To add to these dangers to navigation, "during the greater part of the year winds (westerly and north-westerly) cause a constant swell and surf to roll into the Bay of Pelusium, which is open to sixteen points of the compass."

It is on this inhospitable shore that M. de Lesseps proposes to construct two jetties or breakwaters for a limited length of seven miles, to dredge out a channel in the soft mud three hundred feet wide and thirty feet deep, and maintain it clear by dredging, in spite of the constant flowing current and the silt driven inwards by winds and waves for two-thirds of the year. Two thousand pounds a year are paid for dredging away the mud from the mouth of one of the docks in the Thames!

Before this work the breakwaters and harbours of Portland, Plymouth, Dover, and Cherbourg sink into insignificance. Yet in those ports stone, coal, machinery, skilled labour, and food for the sustenance of labourers, can be had close at hand in unlimited quantities and numbers. The coast of Egypt produces nothing; labour, material, and provisions, must all be imported; and the stones for the breakwater are not to be had nearer than the Greek island of Rhodes, or Valencia in Spain. The Dover harbour, with a mile and a half of breakwater structure on a favourable bottom, was estimated to cost two millions and a half sterling, and, after nine years' labour, it seems likely to demand as many more to complete it, and at least double the original estimated cost. Port Said, with seven miles of breakwater walls fencing in a channel three hundred feet wide and thirty feet deep, to be dredged in liquid mud on a soft sandy bottom, perpetually agitated by a rolling surf, would, with imported labour and material, cost fifteen or sixteen millions to execute, and then it would be impossible to resist nature and keep it open. If open, in thick or stormy weather no shipmaster dare run for it.

Two prospects on shore are not more encouraging, the first being Lake Menzaleh, a shallow marsh, sometimes flooded by the Nile, and, according to the investigations of Egyptian engineers, a quicksand, with an unlimited capacity for consuming materials without affording a solid foundation. Skirting the desert of moving sand, ready to fill up excavations as fast as they are made, the track of the projected canal runs throughout the basin of the Bitter Lakes, which is thirty-seven feet below the level of the Mediterranean. In a word, the more closely we examine the geographical and geological features of the Isthmus, the more closely we study past experience on the Pelusian shores, the more certainly we become convinced that forty millions sterling would not construct the port and canal; and that, if constructed, no possible expenditure would prevent it from becoming, by the irresistible operation of nature, of currents and moving sands—a stagnant, shallow ditch, utterly useless for any great commercial purpose, a ruinous burden on the finances of the Ruler of Egypt.

But for the present, at any rate, M. Lesseps' scheme for digging out an artificial Bosphorus between the Mediterranean and the Red Sea has fallen into the limbo of impossible projects. Actual war for France and Austria, and threatened war for the rest of Europe, will for some years to come absorb the cash which might have been available for this daring speculation. English capitalists have from the first steadily refused any support to a project which every eminent member of their Institute of Civil Engineers has condemned. Therefore, for the present, we may place the Suez Canal in the same rank as the schemes for making a tunnel from Dover to Calais, or a railway from Black Sea to the Persian Gulf—i.e., impossible for want of the fulcrum of all engineering works—money.

The railway projects for diminishing the time of the Overland journey, and for developing the resources of fruitful Egypt, stand on a very different footing. Enough has been done to prove that railroads in Egypt are possible without the importation of unskilled labourers, and profitable from the local as well as the foreign trade. England cannot be indifferent to the question of perfecting the communications between the Mediterranean and the Red Sea, for Egypt is the great highway to India; it includes what empyrion Mehemet Ali called "the gate, and the key of the gate, of our house." The commerce of England with Egypt is greater than that of all the other nations of the world put together. We own more than half the tonnage frequenting the port of Alexandria, although competing with the vast trade carried on by the small light craft of the Levantine ports. England is the only European country that admits all the productions of Egypt, and these, with cheap conveyance, might be increased twentyfold, free of duty, in ships of any flag. England is the country that has the greatest stake in the trans-Egyptian route to and from India, China, Australia, and New Zealand. And England, too, is an empire so interwoven with foreign dependencies, of various degrees of value, as to have no desire to increase their number. In a word, England is only anxious for a free, easy, and swift road for her free trade and continually increasing travellers, civil and military.

The Red Sea Telegraph (which is to flash news and commands between London, Windsor, and Calcutta, and the Hill retreats of Indian Governors and Generals) will be completed before the year is out. The steam fleets plying on the Overland service will very soon equal in number those supported by the United States' trade. The amount paid to the Egyptian Government for transit of passengers and goods has increased from £48,000 in 1852, to £131,000 in 1858.

It is more than thirty years since the indomitable energy of Waghorn proved the value of the Overland route, and compelled the unwilling East India Company to adopt it for their mails. Passengers followed; and the commercial enterprise of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, and eventually developed Waghorn's courier-like journey into a great tide of trade. The Crimean war and the Indian revolt proved to our Indian and War Departments that soldiers on duty could travel by the same road as their officers on furlough.

In 1846 an eminent French engineer came to the conclusion that a railroad from Alexandria to Suez was too costly to be feasible. In 1851 the Pacha undertook to make the first railroad at his own expense. It was one of the conditions of the firman from Constantinople permitting him to make this railroad that its erection should not be entrusted to any European company. The Pacha placed the work in the hands of Mr. Robert Stephenson, M.P. The railroad was commenced in September, 1851; and, in spite of the many vexatious delays and disappointments incident to carrying on such a work under the fiat of an Oriental Prince, with untrained workmen and the rude tools of Egypt, it was opened to Cairo early in 1856. Under the original plans, and up to the present time, the Rosetta, or western branch of the Nile, at Kairez Yasiid, has been crossed by a steam ferry; but in the course of the present month an iron bridge will take its place and save some hours of time. With the help of two tubular bridges—one over a large canal (Birket) and the other over the Damietta branch of the Nile—the line reaches Cairo, the total length being 131 miles. The cost of this line, with a single line of rails, but with an embankment wide enough for a double line, including the Rosetta Bridge, has been £6700 per mile. The embankments, of the soft alluvial soil of the country, contrary to the prognostications of many opponents of railroads for Egypt, are remarkably solid, and prove the earth to be well suited for the purpose. The arrangements of the engineers for feeding and sheltering the fellahs, or Egyptian peasantry, engaged in making these embankments were so complete that the misery and mortality usually attendant on Egyptian public works did not occur, and the advantages of the iron roads became so plain to them that they volunteered to make at their own cost embankments for two short lines opening up rich districts, if the rails were provided for them.

It will be observed on the Map that two extensions have already been made, one to Samanoud from Tantah, a branch twenty-one miles in length, touching at two important centres of commerce, and another from Bena, eighteen miles in length, to Zagazig, which must, sooner or later, be extended through a fertile district to Suez. The line to Cairo, opened under the most disadvantageous circumstances, with very high fares and with no arrangements for encouraging local traffic, has nevertheless proved a great success. It has been crowded with Overland passengers, and the value of house property in Cairo has doubled and trebled. The next step ought to have been to have continued the line on to Suez in such a manner as to develop the agricultural wealth of the country and accommodate to the utmost the chief supporters of the line—the passengers by the Overlanders to and from India, and the pilgrims to the Holy Cities. The natural commercial course would have been to intrust the second section to the engineer who had with such perfect success and unexpected economy completed the Alexandria and Cairo line. But, in Egypt, English and French diplomacy are continually at war; and the Pacha, feeling himself weak, compromises, on the zigzag principle of the verdicts at the Old Bailey in the good old times, alternately innocent and guilty. England was supposed to have had a turn of favour in the fact that an English engineer had been permitted to make a good, cheap railway; and now it was the turn of France. So every engine of French diplomacy was put in motion to compel the Pacha to place the Cairo and Suez line in the hands of a Frenchman, and with success. The gentleman selected was M. Mouchelet; but he had previously been engaged on a celebrated French idea—the barge of the Nile—a magnificent idea, which has cost a vast sum of money, and hitherto produced no useful effect—had never made a railroad. Unfortunately, the art of laying out and constructing a railroad does not come by instinct, and cannot be learned from books. The Cairo and Suez line, opened in November last, has almost every defect that a railroad could have. It will be seen from our Map it follows a line originally intended to be straight between Cairo and Suez, parallel, or rather forming an arc, with the old caravan route, traversing a sandy, irremediable desert, totally destitute of water until it reaches Suez, where the inhabitants are dependent for drinking-water on a few brackish springs.

As to gradients, on leaving Cairo the line ascends until it reaches a summit level of 800 feet above Cairo, and then descends 850 feet to Suez, in the course of its descent, following a series of most frightful curves—that is to say, for thirty miles it ascends 1 in 227; for twenty miles it is level; for ten miles it ascends 1 in 523; and ten more brings it to the summit level above Cairo of 800 feet. It then descends for ten miles 1 in 117; for ten more, 1 in 176; and for the last ten miles, 1 in 528. In consequence of these gradients a load of 130 tons would require two engines instead of one for gradients in going to Suez, and three engines for ten miles.

The want of water on the line has had the effect of inflicting an even greater tax on the profits than the unfortunate gradients. For thirty miles all the water has to be brought from Cairo. Without going too minutely into details, it will be enough to state that a locomotive power equal to half that required to draw the train is constantly employed in carrying water for the use of the boilers. To realise this arrangement we have only to imagine that all the water for the Brighton line was drawn from the Thames at London Bridge, and that the trains were increased one half in number in order to supply the boilers of the goods and passenger trains with water.

The practical effect of the want of water, and the unfavourable gradients, is to limit the number of trains, and to reduce the average weight of each train from 180 tons to less than 40 tons, and thus increase the average cost of transport. On the Cairo and Suez line, as compared with the Alexandria and Cairo line, is as two and a half to one. The power that costs one shilling on the Alexandria and Cairo, costs half-a-crown on the Cairo and Suez line.

At Suez the want of pure fresh water is so great that the Peninsular and Oriental Company maintain a tank-ship there, laden with water from wells a day's sail from the port; and the English Government sent out a water-distilling apparatus, to be worked with coal at forty shillings a ton, for the use of the military hospital established there during the Indian revolt.

But this mistake, although serious, is by no means irreparable. Sooner or later—and the sooner the better—the level line proposed by Mr. Stephenson and laid down on our Map, must be completed.

This level line, commencing at Zagazig, would creep down the Wadi Toumitat, or ancient Land of Goshen. "This Wadi, or valley, is a side valley running eastward from the Valley of the Nile for thirteen miles into the desert. It slopes very gently from the Valley of the Nile, meeting the low desert between Suez and the Mediterranean."

The Stephenson line, traced on the Map, instead of travelling up and down the more forbidding gradients and along the most dangerous curves, would be practically level; and, instead of traversing an irremediable desert of sand, it would intersect a land which only requires the restoration of water-supply it enjoyed in ancient historical times to be again the Land of Goshen, a land flowing with milk and honey; or, speaking unpoetically, growing rice, corn, oil, cotton, silk, and fruit. The water needed for the railway traffic, and indispensable for restoring fertility, is to be found at the eastern extremity of the Wadi Toumitat, where it flows from the Nile along the canal of the Wady; and Mr. Stephenson has suggested that an excavation of two feet deep on each side of the railway would supply the earth for the embankment, and leave a double channel, which would convey water to Suez and distribute fertility by the system of irrigation, which the Egyptian fellah understands and manages so perfectly with his rude hoe along nearly the whole route. Thus Suez would be supplied with its great want—wholesome water; the now barren, deserted land would be fertilised; and a line to the Red Sea, safely, easily, and economically worked, would be cheaply and profitably constructed, which would save something like a day in the Overland journey. This would be a most desirable improvement upon the present route, and one which must very soon be pressed upon the attention of the Pacha. The funds for its execution are to be had without difficulty. The profit is certain; the only obstacle is the Lesseps influence, which looks with jealousy on any approach to the territory claimed for the great ship canal.

But Captain Bedford Pim, who as a sailor is, not without reason, dissatisfied with the short water-supply and bad port of Suez, where the great steamers have to lie out in the roadstead three miles from the shore, proposes to continue the railway along the valley of the Nile to Assouan (not shown on our Map), and then turning off to Berenice, on the Red Sea, where there is a good harbour and plenty of fresh water. By this plan, "travelling at only twenty miles an hour, and resting twelve hours at Thebes, two days would be saved, and one-third of the passage of the Red Sea avoided." But, although attractive on paper, this plan involves the construction of a line 430 miles in length, at a cost of something like three millions sterling—a sum of money and an amount of labour not easily obtained or set in motion in a country like Egypt; yet we do not despair of seeing it completed if the peace of Europe be preserved. The result of running such a line through the fertile valley of the Nile, with its industrious population, would be to give the Pacha an immense surplus revenue, and it would have the advantage of opening up traffic as fast as every mile was executed. But here again the Lesseps scheme stops the way.

In the meantime a pier at Alexandria, at which the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers could receive and discharge their passengers in all weathers would be a great boon. If, in addition, the Pacha would encourage railway traffic by reducing the tariff of charges to the rate which would produce the greatest amount of trade and travel, the advantage to the commerce and the natives of Egypt would be even greater than to the Overlanders; the charge for a passenger overland from Cairo to Suez, a distance of 221 miles, was, until lately, £10, or nearly a shilling a mile. It has lately been reduced, after a long negotiation by Mr. Arthur Anderson, to £7 10s. The highest charge in England, where railways on an average have cost at least six times as much as in Egypt, is 3d. a mile for first-class passengers, while 2d. a mile for first-class passengers is a common charge. But, as the railway traffic must be limited by the steamer accommodation, perhaps this part of the tariff may be considered as exceptional. The charges for goods and merchandise are apparently framed on the principle of discouraging the use of the railroad. The author of a pamphlet, "Railways in Egypt," published by Ridgway, in 1857, gives the following examples of discouraging charges on the Alexandria and Cairo line:—

By the old Mahmoudieh Canal a man, his wife, three servants, a carriage,

and a pair of horses could reach Cairo at a cost of £5; it would cost by railway £15 14s. for 131 miles; vegetables, fruit, fish, butter, and eggs are charged 53 per cent more than cloaks, looking-glasses, or silk. Alexandria is ill supplied with garden and dairy produce; the country round Cairo is rich in them; but butter is worth 7d. at Cairo, and 2s. 6d. at Alexandria, and the absurd charges of the railway have made these necessities rather dearer than cheaper at Alexandria. The owner of some packets of carpets about to be sent to the fair at Tanta proved to the author of the pamphlet that by boat for 4s. 3d., he could send the same weight of carpets that would cost 13s. 14d. by railway; yet the distance by rail is only fifty-five miles against ninety miles by boat and canal. The charge for conveying wood, charcoal, and coke to Cairo is from 30 to 60 per cent more than their original cost at Alexandria, and only 12 per cent less than the charge for indigo and cochineal. Bar and plate iron are charged as much as cotton-wool and flax, the proportion of value being as £87 to £100. The charge on Manchester goods adds 24 per cent to the price to the consumer at Cairo over the consumer at Alexandria, and exceeds the whole charge for five tons and a quarter for transport from Manchester to Alexandria—viz., £11 12s. from Manchester to Alexandria, and £12 from Alexandria to Cairo. The charge for the conveyance of what is equal to 6s. 10d. per quarter. We need not pursue this subject, important as it is, any further.

The stopgap, the drag, that impedes the carrying out of a possible and profitable railroad system in Egypt is M. de Lesseps' gigantic scheme of a ship canal, or rather an artificial Bosphorus, open to the largest sailing-ships, between the Mediterranean and the Red Sea. This project was suggested in 1798 by Napoleon, then General, Bonaparte, and was then founded on a survey of the Isthmus by the engineers of the French expedition, who, misled by mirages, and hurried in their operations, came to the conclusion that the Red Sea was thirty feet higher than the Mediterranean. Such a difference of level would have afforded a head of water by which it might have been possible to have kept the course of the canal clear of deposits, and swept out accumulations of mud from the harbour on the Mediterranean side. Laplace, the celebrated mathematician, demonstrated by *a priori* reasoning that such a difference of level was impossible. Nevertheless, for some sixty years suggestions, if not absolute projects, for canalising the Isthmus of Suez have repeatedly been brought forward on the assumption of the difference of level.

In 1847 M. Talabot, one of the most eminent of French engineers, invited Mr. Robert Stephenson and the late M. de Negrelli, an Austrian engineer, to join him in testing the feasibility of a plan proposed by Linant Bey, a French engineer in the service of the Viceroy, for carrying a canal from the Red Sea through the Bitter Lakes, to Lake Timah, and thence through the Lagoons of Lake Menzaleh to Tineh (Pelusium), on the Red Sea. He expected a current of three or four miles an hour. "This project," in Mr. Stephenson's own words, "appeared feasible, and was calculated to excite high hopes of success." At the joint expense of the three gentlemen named, an expedition of French and Austrian engineers and surveyors was sent out, the former taking the Pelusian side, the latter the Suez side, of the Isthmus. Mr. Stephenson accompanied the expedition. The result of very careful levellings was to prove that there was, as Laplace had proved theoretically, no essential difference of level between the two seas.

In pursuing this investigation Mr. Stephenson "travelled from Cairo by the usual pilgrim track to Suez, thence down the west shore of the Red Sea a distance of two days' journey, seeking a port offering greater advantages than Suez; and he then returned north by the Bitter Lakes to Lake Timah, and thence still further north to the high ground near Lake Ballah, thence he returned to the Wells of Sababbar." "Thus he had looked over, but had not actually traversed, the country around Lake Menzaleh and towards Pelusium, performing the greater part of the journey on foot." The conclusion to which he came was, that in the absence of any means of establishing a current from the Red Sea to the Mediterranean, and in the presence of a continual current along the shores of the Mediterranean, carrying eastward towards the coast of Syria all the alluvial matter brought down by the Nile, the proposed harbour in the Bay of Pelusium would infallibly be filled up, and that a stagnant canal would also fill up almost as fast as it was cut.

In this opinion M. Talabot concurred, and printed a volume of some two hundred pages, in which, after exhausting the geographical, the historical, and the engineering facts of the subject, he stated most positively that a canal led by the Red Sea and opening into the Bay of Pelusium was absolutely impracticable. M. de Negrelli by his silence acquiesced in the opinions of his colleagues. Mr. Stephenson paid from his private means £1600 as his share of the cost of the survey; and when the subject was discussed at the Institute of Civil Engineers, in May, 1861, all the eminent engineers present concurred in the conclusions of Talabot and Stephenson.

In 1855 the Isthmus of Suez question was revived by M. Ferdinand de Lesseps, who obtained the support of the present Pacha or Viceroy, Mohammed Said, subject to the consent of the Sultan; and in the same year he published the first of the many hundred publications which have been sent forth under the same inspiration and editorship, in all the commercial languages of Europe. In this pamphlet the scheme of the two Egyptianised-French engineers, Linant Bey and Mongel Bey, was set out—viz., "A maritime canal direct from Suez to Pelusium, thirty leagues long, three hundred feet wide, and twenty-eight feet deep; extending sufficiently far into the two seas, by means of jetties, to obtain the depth necessary to enable ships to enter without difficulty; having an inland port in the natural basin of Lake Timah; to be completed in six years; and to cost at most six millions four hundred thousand pounds sterling." Several changes in the plan have since been made, especially the removal of the proposed opening and harbour of refuge from the Bay of Pelusium to Port Said; but the capital is retained at the same sum, a sum barely sufficient to execute the breakwaters and harbours of refuge, support the foundations, instead of liquid mud, were of a mere favourable nature.

This initiatory pamphlet is remarkable, as are all that have followed it, for its assertions and for its omissions. Not one word is said of the exhaustive report in which M. Paulin Talabot and Mr. Stephenson, concurring, had, in 1847, declared the project impracticable, but great stress is laid on the favourable opinions of Captain Veitch in 1843, and Mr. Arthur Anderson, Chairman of the Peninsular and Oriental Company (and not an engineer), both speaking under the idea of a thirty-feet difference of level between the two seas.

The probable objections to the feasibility of erecting two jetties, of four miles and three miles each, with a breakwater in front of the jetties of from five to six hundred yards in length, on an open shore, which is a lee-shore nine months of the year, are met by the assertion that the Dutch Government erected a jetty in the Bay of the Lion, at the Cape of Good Hope, a hundred years ago, five miles and three-quarters in length, in water eight fathoms deep! "Such a work," M. de Lesseps correctly observes, "must have required four times the quantity of material of the proposed jetties at Pelusium, and it was undertaken by a nation not over-rich, at a time when steam was unknown, before the invention of machinery, which saves so much time and labour." Excellent reasoning, if such a jetty had ever been made, or even attempted, at the Cape of Good Hope; but there is not, and never has been, anything of the kind.

A commission for investigating the Lesseps scheme was formed, which Mr. Stephenson, for before-stated reasons, refused to join, having satisfied himself that the project was impracticable. Three English engineers were included in the commission—the late Mr. Rendel, Mr. M'Clellan, and Mr. Charles Manby, F.R.S., Secretary to the Institute of Civil Engineers, who became one of the secretaries to the Commission. Mr. M'Clellan visited Egypt, and, on his return, after carefully studying the information he had collected with Mr. Rendel, the two engineers and Mr. Manby, came to the conclusion, made public in a printed report, that the cost of the projected canal would enormously exceed the amount estimated if executed; that the enormous jetties and breakwater at Port Said, if practicable at all, would take years to execute; "but that there was no certainty the work would ever be finished, as it would depend on contingencies over which the engineer had no control;" "that there will be no backwater to keep the channel (of Port Said) open; on the contrary, that there will be a gradual flow into the canal, which will tend to form a new beach in the harbour and canal." As to the supply of water from the sides of the Red Sea, they say, "unless there is a current out of as well as into the Bitter Lakes, the evaporation of five millions and a half of cubic yards of salt water daily during three months of the year will, after a certain time, form deposits to the extent of three per cent of salt, or upwards of 160,000 cubic yards daily." "The water is saltier in the Red Sea than in the Pacific, and, were it not for the constant outgoing current of brine at Babelmandel, the Red Sea would fill up with salt." "To fill the Bitter Lakes will be a great difficulty. If the sea is admitted freely, the velocity, six feet per second, will completely destroy the Channel." Even supposing them to be filled, the tides will barely be sufficient to supply the waste from evaporation and absorption, and a current will flow from both seas until the channel is filled up.

"The scheme required one hundred and forty million cubic yards to be excavated; half of the quantity below the natural drainage of the country would therefore require to be dredged." Egyptian experience on canals of irrigation had proved that it required the labour of thousands of men to keep canals clear if below the level of the sea, and several had been abandoned after ten thousand men had failed to clear them. For these and other reasons the late Mr. Rendel, the engineer of the English Admiralty, and Mr. M'Clellan, an engineer of great experience and high scientific acquirements, came to the conclusion that the Lesseps Canal "may be considered impracticable." M. Paulin Talabot had ten years previously pronounced the Mediterranean port exposed to the mud bearing tide "une difficile insurmontable." And Mr. Stephenson, after three visits to Egypt, has stated that the most lavish expenditure of capital would only produce "a stagnant ditch between two tideless seas, unapproachable by large ships under any circumstances, and only capable of being used by small vessels in favourable winds."

Thus it seems that the most eminent engineers of England and France have pronounced the Lesseps scheme impracticable, English capitalists have unanimously refused their assistance, and the project is still kept sufficiently alive, by paragraph puff and advertisements, to stop the way of sound commercial remunerative undertakings. Obviously the course of our Government should be to take such steps as would bring about a mutual understanding with France and the Viceroy of Egypt for completing and working in the best manner the best railroad route for India and for Egypt.



MAP OF
LOWER EGYPT,
Showing
The Lines of Railway
and projected
ISTHMUS OF SUEZ CANAL
With
Latest Corrections by
Capt. Bedford R.M.N.
1859.

Soundings are in Fathoms.
The Arrows denote the Current.

Scale of English Miles.

ENGRAVED BY JOHN TOWER, ST. PAULS, LONDON.

Longitude East from Greenwich.

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THE MEETING OF THE EMPERORS NAPOLEON AND FRANCIS JOSEPH AT VILLAFRANCA.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

THE MEETING OF THE TWO EMPERORS AT VILLAFRANCA.

In our last week's Number we gave some particulars of the Conference held at Villafranca, on the 11th inst., by the Emperors Napoleon and Francis Joseph, and of this meeting of the two Emperors, pregnant with such important results to Italy and to the whole of Europe, we now give an illustration. The interview of the two Sovereigns is thus described in a letter from Villafranca:—"At a quarter of an hour before the time fixed for the meeting of these august personages (nine o'clock in the morning), Napoleon III. arrived at the spot, and he came before the time in order that he might go on for a short distance to meet the Emperor of Austria. Francis Joseph soon made his appearance, and, seeing that his late adversary had courteously come to receive him, urged forward his horse. When the two parties had come near the escorts stopped short, and the Emperors advanced into the centre of the unoccupied space. The escort of the Emperor Napoleon was composed of Marshal Vaillant, General Martimprey, General Fleury, the officers of the Imperial household and of his Staff, and of a squadron of the Cent Gardes and one of the Guides, all in their splendid full-dress uniforms. His Majesty rode the fine bay horse which he has used since the commencement of the campaign. He wore the undress uniform of a General of Division, with the kepi. The Emperor of Austria also wore an undress cap and blue uniform frock-coat, and was followed by his Staff, a squadron of his body guard, composed of nobles, and a squadron of Huns. On the two Sovereigns meeting in the mid-space they courteously saluted and shook hands. The two Emperors remained for a moment alone in the middle of the road and exchanged a few words. They then reciprocally presented the officers of their Staffs; and the moment after the several officers were intermingled, and Marshal Vaillant was seen in conversation with Baron de Hess. Napoleon III. and the Emperor Francis Joseph then advanced side by side towards Villafranca, the Cent Gardes giving the precedence to the body guard of Austria, who led the way, but the Guides passing before the Huns."

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN ITALY.

I PERCEIVE with regret that more than one of my communications to you have arrived too late for publication. Let me assure you that the neglect is not in any way attributable to me. I dispatched my letters in good time, and posted them myself; but I have latterly had to observe on the very great irregularity of the Sardinian post—letters not only being detained for days, but frequently misent without the slightest pretext for the blunder. I have been told that for some time past a considerable curiosity was felt as to the nature and purport of foreign correspondence, and the more especially as to that portion intended for publication. Is it impossible that even such humble matter as it is my fortune to transmit to you may have, previous to its reaching your hands, to satisfy the ordeal of a Piedmontese censorship?

Nothing can better illustrate the anomalous condition of public opinion in this country at present than the contrast between the guarded language of the newspapers and the outspoken frankness employed in conversation. With the suspension of the Constitution came back all the restrictions upon the press, which dated from times before liberty was known. The Piedmontese had borrowed something more from their allies than Turcos battalions and rifled cannons; they had learned somewhat of that silencing process which is embodied in first and second *avertissements*, and acquired the keen art of making journalism innocuous. A few days ago the paper believed to be the organ of M. Cavour's opinions expressed itself somewhat freely on a peace not exactly such as Italy had right to expect. Yesterday, however, appeared a very laboriously-written essay in its columns to show that Lombardy was "very nearly" all Piedmont had a fair claim to demand. The *Opinione* showed what vast wealth pertained to this province, how well affected its population were to the Piedmontese, and took especial pains to point out that a territory containing three millions of inhabitants was no small annexation to a State that numbered less than six millions. Now, there is, doubtless, much truth in many of these remarks, only be it remembered that they come somewhat awkwardly from those whose invariable programme was "Italy from the Mediterranean to the Adriatic"—"Italy with the two seas." The inordinate ambition of M. Cavour—whose plan of a kingdom of "Alta Italia" was meant to embrace Lombardy, the Venetian States, Parma, Modena, Tuscany, and even a part of the Legations—had, however, turned to be the source of disaster and failure.

The French Emperor was far too long-sighted a politician to be dragged into a struggle in which Democracy was to be a combatant. A war with Austria was a grand achievement. It was the most splendid which two great nations could present. All Europe was spectator of the lists, and there was nothing wanting, either in the scene or the great station of the leaders, to make the conflict the most memorable event of the century. It was, besides this, a grand occasion for the personal display of those soldier-like qualities of whose possession he was conscious, but which many would fain have denied him. Was he the man to tarnish the splendour of such a display by ungraceful associations? Was the Emperor, surrounded with his Cent Gardes, to be grouped with Messrs. Kossuth and Klapka? Was the gorgeous tournament only to end in a row and a vulgar scramble for pillage?

No man in all Europe understands "stage effect" like the French Emperor. His whole life since his accession to the throne is formed of a succession of tableaux. The scene at Villafranca was planned and devised with all the minutest attention to detail, and there was not an item forgotten—from the gorgeous display of the glittering escort without to the simple room within, "with its bouquet of violets in a wine-glass," the one sole decoration of the chamber.

If the exercise of a supreme will in State affairs has its inconveniences and disadvantages, if it be an outrage on that public opinion which we are always flattering ourselves influences so largely the condition of civilised mankind, there is this to be said in its favour—its prestige is immense. Nothing more thoroughly carries the multitude, and by its very promptitude and decision it secures the homage of respect. Now, this remarkable man would seem bent upon uprooting ancient usages and traditions; and it is the same spirit which prompted him to take his wife from a rank denied to Royalties that he arranges a meeting with a brother Sovereign, and, without calling in Ministers or Councilors, decides upon the destinies of millions in all the ease of a tête-à-tête. M. Cavour might protest, the King Victor Emmanuel himself might storm and fume, but enough had been done—that is to say, enough for France and French glory; and to continue the war further would have been—to borrow the enigmatical language of the Imperial declaration—"to enter upon combinations foreign to those which had originally engaged France to intervene."

To measure the revulsion of Italian feeling now with regard to the Emperor of the French one must have long been acquainted, and intimately acquainted, with the Italians. Upon the idol of a month back there is now no abuse too foul, no aspersions too outrageous, to be uttered. Every act of his former life is recalled to show why he could be nothing but perfidious and false, and they roundly aver that the war was undertaken in the interests of absolutism, and that France, Austria, and Russia united are about to suppress European liberty, and crush the cause of constitutional government wherever it be found. Within the last two days I have heard men of station and education roundly declare that the Emperor had devised a plan for the defeat of the Piedmontese at Solferino; that he had assigned to them an attack deemed impossible of success; and arranged that the only disaster of the day should have been theirs, just as he enhanced the glories of the Malakoff by the repulse at the Redan. That the Piedmontese were most unfairly pressed against vastly more numerous forces; that the struggle was desperate, the losses immense, and the defeat only rendered imperfect by Benedek being ordered to fall back, are all certain; but that these were pre-arranged and preconcerted events one must be born an Italian even to imagine.

It is rumoured, too, and more than rumoured, that Victor Emmanuel on the first mention of peace gave way to an outrageous burst of indignation, and was with the greatest difficulty prevented from appealing in person to the army and denouncing "the treason." True or not true these stories, they will show you to what credulous excesses these are now carried in maligning one whom but a few

short weeks back they addressed in language of a slavish homage. Not the least singular feature in this revulsion of opinion is the altered sentiment now expressed towards England. England, it is alleged, will not permit this project. Lord Derby has asked if the peace between France and Austria implies a peace between Piedmont and Austria! Russia, too, sulks. Russia is angry at not being consulted in the arrangement: she desired to have her "mot à dire" in the humiliation of her enemy Austria. And now men ask may it not be to England and Russia we shall have to come at last to obtain independence for Italy?

P.S. Of course you are aware that this is "a conclusion in which nothing is concluded." The Duchies are without a Government; the States of Rome in open revolt; the Pope will not accept the head of the Confederation; and, in fact, the condition of matters before the war was tranquillity and order compared to what the peace has brought us.

CHESS

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. HOLLOWAY.—Nos. 1 and 3 are pretty, though too obvious. The others have no point. H. STRICKSON.—A neat enigma.

*. The notices to correspondents are, for the most part, postponed from want of room.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 805

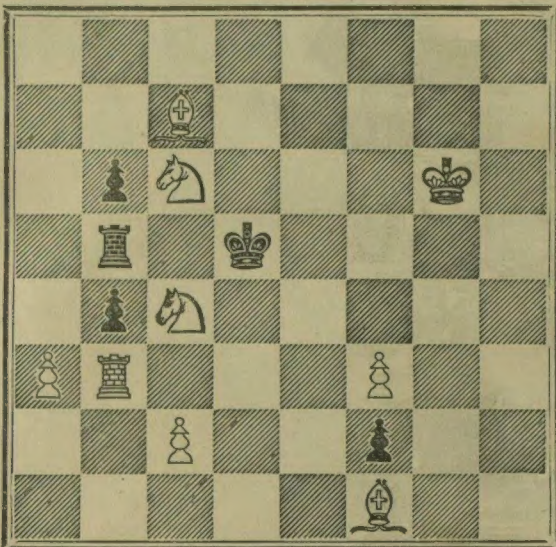
WHITE.
1. Q to Kt 8th
2. Q to K 8th
3. Q to K R 5th. Mates.
(a) 1. Q to Kt 8th (ch)
2. Q to K 8th. Mate.

BLACK.
K to B 4th (a)
K moves.
K to K B 2nd
K moves

PROBLEM No. 806.

By G. M.

BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

Continuation of the Games played in Messrs. CAMPBELL and WORMALD'S Match.

(Philidor's Defence.)

WHITE (Mr. C.)	BLACK (Mr. W.)	WHITE (Mr. C.)	BLACK (Mr. W.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	21. R to Q R 3rd	P to Q Kt 3rd
2. K Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q 3rd	22. P to Q R 6th	P to Kt 4th
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P	23. Kt to K B 3rd	P takes K B P
4. Q takes P	Q Kt to Q B 3rd	24. B takes K B P	Kt to K 4th
5. B to Q Kt 5th	B to Q 2nd	25. R to K sq	R to Q B 2nd
6. B takes Kt	B takes B	26. Kt takes Kt	K B P takes Kt
7. B to K Kt 5th	P to K B 3rd	27. R takes K P	Q tks K Kt P (a)
8. B to K 3rd	Kt to K 2nd	28. R to K 4th	Q takes K R P
9. Q Kt to B 3rd	Kt to K Kt 3rd	29. Q R to K 3rd	B to K Kt 4th
10. Castles on Q side	P to K 2nd	30. K to Kt sq	Q to K R 4th (b)
11. P to K R 4th	Kt to K 4th	31. Q to Q 3rd	B takes B
12. K Kt to R 2nd	Q to Q B 3rd	32. R takes B	P to Q B 5th
13. P to K Kt 4th	Q to K 3rd	33. Q to Q 2nd	K R to K Kt sq
14. Kt to Q 5th	B takes Kt	34. P to Q R 4th	R to K Kt 5th (ch)
15. P takes B	Q to Q 2nd	35. K to R 2nd	Q to K R 8th
16. P to K B 4th	Kt to K B 2nd	36. R to K 8th (ch)	K to Kt 2nd
17. K R to K Kt sq	Q to Q 4th	37. K to Q R 3rd	R to Q R 8th (ch)
18. Q to K B 3rd	Castles on Q side	38. K to Kt 4th	R takes Q R P (ch)
19. Q to Q R 5th	K to Kt sq	39. K takes R	Q to Q R 8th (ch)
20. R to Q 3rd	R to Q B sq		

And Black mates in two moves.

(a) Taking the Rook would have been disastrous evidently.
(b) This appears the only move to save him.

Another Game in the same Contest.

(Scotch Gambit.)

WHITE (Campbell.)	BLACK (Wormald.)	WHITE (Campbell.)	BLACK (Wormald.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	15. Q to Q 3rd	Kt to K 4th
2. K Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	16. Kt takes Kt	B takes R
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P	17. R takes B	P takes Kt
4. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	18. Q to K Kt 3rd	Q to K B 3rd
5. Castles	P to Q 3rd	19. Kt to Q 5th	Q to Kt 3rd
6. P to Q B 3rd	P takes P	20. Q takes K B P	K R to K sq
7. Q Kt takes P	K Kt to K 2nd	21. Q takes K B P	Q takes K P
8. Kt to K Kt 5th	Q Kt to K 4th	22. Q B to K 3rd	Q R to Q B sq
9. B to K B 4th	K takes B	23. Q to K Kt 3rd	K to R sq
10. Q to Q R 4th (ch)	B to Q 2nd	24. P to K R 3rd	K R to Q sq
11. Q takes Kt	Castles	25. B takes B	Q takes B
12. Q R to Q sq	P to K R 3rd	26. Kt to K 3rd	R takes R (ch)
13. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to K Kt 3rd	27. Kt takes R	Q to K 8th (ch)
14. B to his sq	B to K Kt 5th		

CHESS IN FRANCE.

The following very elegant little *partie* was lately contested by Messrs. de Rivière and Henry Lasseur, the former playing without seeing the chess-board:—

(Evans' Gambit.)

WHITE (M. de R.)	BLACK (Mr. L.)	WHITE (M. de R.)	BLACK (Mr. L.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	22. K R takes Q	Kt to Q B 5th
2. K Kt to K B 3rd	Q Kt to Q B 3rd	23. Q R to K sq	B to Q 5th
3. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	24. P to K Kt 4th	
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Kt P		
5. P to Q B 3rd	B to Q B 4th		
6. Castles	P to Q 3rd		
7. P to Q 4th	P takes P		
8. P takes P	B to Q Kt 3rd		
9. P to Q 5th	Q Kt to Q R 4th		
10. P to K 5th			
(This is perhaps better than retreating the Bishop.)			
11. Q takes P	P takes P		
12. Q Kt to Q B 3rd	Q B to Q 2nd		
13. K B to Q 3rd	P to K B 4th		
14. K Kt to K Kt 5th	Castles		
15. K R to K sq	Q R to Q B sq		
16. Q to K 2nd	K R to K sq		
17. K Kt to K 6th	B takes Kt		
18. Q takes B (ch)	K to R sq		
19. Q to K Kt 5th	R takes Kt		
20. B takes K Kt	Q to Q B sq		
(He would have profited nothing by taking the Q Bishop with K Rook.)			
21. K B takes K B P	Q takes Q		

And Black resigned.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

During the late hot weather the Civil Tribunal of Nantes has held its sittings at half-past six in the morning.

The Duke of Beaufort has awarded prizes to his tenant farmers who have reared the best foxhounds this and last year.

Edmund Robert Boyle, Esq., has been appointed to be Page of Honour to her Majesty, vice Farquharson.

John and Anthony Lynagh, twin brothers, were drowned while bathing at Dunbrody, in the county of Wexford, a few days ago.

The deliveries of tea in London for last week were 2,318,762 lb., an increase of 230,570 lb. compared with the previous statement.

Several cases of antiquities brought from Asia Minor by the *Nappy* steam-vessel have been received at the British Museum.

The degree of A.M. has been conferred upon Miss Martha Haines Butt by the Harrisburg (Pennsylvania) Female Institute.

From a Parliamentary return we learn that in 1858 the earnings of the Trinity House pilots were £17,069 in Dover, and £18,772 in Deal.

The 14th of September is stated as the day for the meeting of the British Association this year at Aberdeen.

It is reported from the United States that the Hon. Daniel E. Sickles and his wife have become entirely reconciled, and are now living together.

We have the best authority (says the *Herald*) for stating that the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia is expected in London during the first fortnight of August.

At the new Divorce Court last year 352 petitions were filed, of which 244 were for the dissolution of marriage. The number has lately increased.

Whales, says the *Northern Ensign*, have recently appeared in considerable numbers along the coast, particularly about the Pentland Firth.

The Queen has appointed W. Cusack, Esq., M.D., Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, to be Surgeon in Ireland in Ordinary to her Majesty.

A cabinet of books, purchased by the non-electors of the borough of Tynemouth, will be presented to Mr. W. S. Lindsay, M.P., about the latter part of August.

The Queen has approved of Mr. R. Henderson as Consul at Glasgow for his Majesty the King of Sardinia, and of Mr. Luther H. Hatfield as Consul at Bombay for the United States of America.

A new statue of General Napier, by Mr. Adams, is to be placed in St. Paul's. The figure is represented in repose, leaning on a sword. It stands eight feet high, on a plinth of six inches.

According to the statistical tables of Dr. Petermann, of Berlin, the population of Spain (or more properly the subjects of the Spanish Monarchy) may be numbered at 15,614,397.

Between the 2nd and 22nd of June 683 persons, of whom six were Europeans, fell victims to cholera in Bombay; and at the departure of the last mail this fatal scourge raged with great violence.

The population of Ferrara have compelled the Jesuits who resided in that town to abandon it. The Government has not interfered either on one side or the other.

The Queen has granted the dignity of a Knight of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto John Thomas, Esq., Speaker of the House of Assembly of Barbadoes.

Mr. William Gillett has been presented with a gold watch and a cheque for 400 hundred guineas, in acknowledgment of his services to country bankers by establishing the clearing of country cheques.

Mr. Liddell has successfully laid a submarine cable between the southern point of the island of Chio and Cape Signadich, in the Bay of Scala Nuova.

The funeral of the Queen of Portugal took place on the 20th inst. A great number of the inhabitants of Lisbon voluntarily put on mourning, and the courts have been closed for eight days.

The workmen at Pembroke Dockyard intend presenting to the Right Hon. James Wilson a testimonial in acknowledgment of the valuable services rendered by him in connection with the Superannuation Bill.

It is stated that a synod of the Bishops of Ireland will be held on the 2nd of August, when several important matters will be taken into consideration by their Lordships.

The death of Colonel Thomas Austen, of Kippington, took place at his residence on Saturday afternoon last. The veteran Colonel was in his 85th year.

Mr. Richard Tattersall, who was for many years the proprietor of "The Corner," so well known to sporting men of all classes, died at Dover a few days ago in his 76th year.

It is intended to raise, by public subscription, a memorial in honour of Vice-Admiral Lord Lyons, G.C.B., to be erected in St. Paul's Cathedral, or elsewhere, as may be determined upon.

A dessert service, in silver, was presented to Mr. Layard on Thursday week, at York, by the Liberal party who tried unsuccessfully at the last election to return him to Parliament.

The Great Yarmouth Marine Regatta took place on Thursday, when a number of sailing and rowing matches of considerable interest were contested.

Silloth Dock, which owes its existence to the enterprise of the Carlisle and Silloth Bay Railway and Dock Company, will be opened on Wednesday next, August 3.

Advices from Verona state that the grapes are so much affected by disease in Lombardy and Venetia that scarcely any are expected to ripen. This loss, with the partial destruction of the corn crops in Upper Italy, leaves a poor prospect for the winter.

Lord Carlisle was presented on Wednesday week with addresses from Trinity College, the Royal Hibernian Academy, and the Royal Dublin Society, congratulating his Excellency upon his resumption of the Vice-regal office.

At Cawnpore two men were hanged for the murder of a little boy whom they kidnapped to procure the ornaments which were on the child's feet and hands. They cut off the limbs of the poor child to get the ornaments off.

The Hon. Rufus Choate, of Massachusetts, one of the most distinguished members of the American Bar, and who formerly held the office of Attorney-General of the United States, died at Halifax on the 14th inst. while en route for England.

An eccentric Frenchman, an aged man, who joined Garibaldi at Cuneo, had a fancy he could go to war in his gig; but his gig broke down on the first brush with the Austrians at Casale, and the French amateur was never again heard of.

The first section of the Worcester and Hereford Railway was formally opened on Monday, and the traffic is regularly running upon it. The portion opened is from Worcester to Malvern Link, at the base of the Malvern Hills, a distance of between six and seven miles.

A man, aged eighty years, and living in the parish of Killagan, was married on the 18th inst. to a young lady only twenty-five years old, who has been blind for the last ten years. The bridegroom, besides being so old, is lame, and cannot walk without the aid of a crutch.

The visitors at the South Kensington Museum last week were:—On Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday, free days, 2325; on Monday and Tuesday, free evenings, 2539; on the three students' days (admission to the public 6d.), 664; one students' evening, Wednesday, 96; total, 5554.

Robert Segar, Esq., Q.C. of the County Palatine, has been appointed Judge of the County Court of Preston; and Mr. Thomas Stamford Raffles, of the Northern Circuit, has been named to succeed Mr. Segar as Judge of the Record Court of Salford. Both are excellent appointments.

A reduction of postage has been made upon letters to the Republic of Nicaragua and the Mosquito territory to 6d. the half ounce, and a book post established at the rate of 3d. per quarter pound, to commence on the 1st of August next.

Vauxhall, the favourite resort of the beaux and belles of the last century, so long devoted to mirth and revelry, the site of many a scene of enchantment and fairy-land, was on Monday night closed for ever, and bricklayers' scaffolding will soon put the concluding seal on the worn-out "Royal property."

A letter from Florence states that MM. Kossuth, Klapka, and Teleki, who had constituted themselves in that city as a Hungarian committee, have separated, renouncing all projects of political action. The *Novelliste Vaudois* states that M. Kossuth, with his family, arrived at Geneva on Friday week, and the next day made an excursion to Vevey.

A communication from Rome says:—"The magnificent statue of the Marine Venus, which was discovered a few weeks ago in some excavations made in the gardens of Julius Caesar, not far from the Portese Gate, has been purchased for the Imperial Museum of St. Petersburg, for a sum of about 50,000fr."

THE APPLICATION OF MACHINERY TO SCULPTURE.

WHILE every other department of the fine arts has of late years received considerable assistance from the improvement of taste in this country, no corresponding impetus has been given to the production of the higher specimens of sculpture; nor have the advantages of art-unions, and other combinations for the propagation of works of art, been extended for the benefit of the sculptor: his sphere is still restricted to the mansions of the opulent, while hackneyed copies in plaster continue to satisfy the desires of others.

The expenditure of time and labour involved in the execution of sculpture in marble, Portland, Caen, and other materials, necessitates a commensurate charge, which is of itself sufficient to limit the operations of even the most distinguished members of the profession; while to the unknown sculptor such employment of time, in the event of his work remaining unsold, entails absolute ruin.

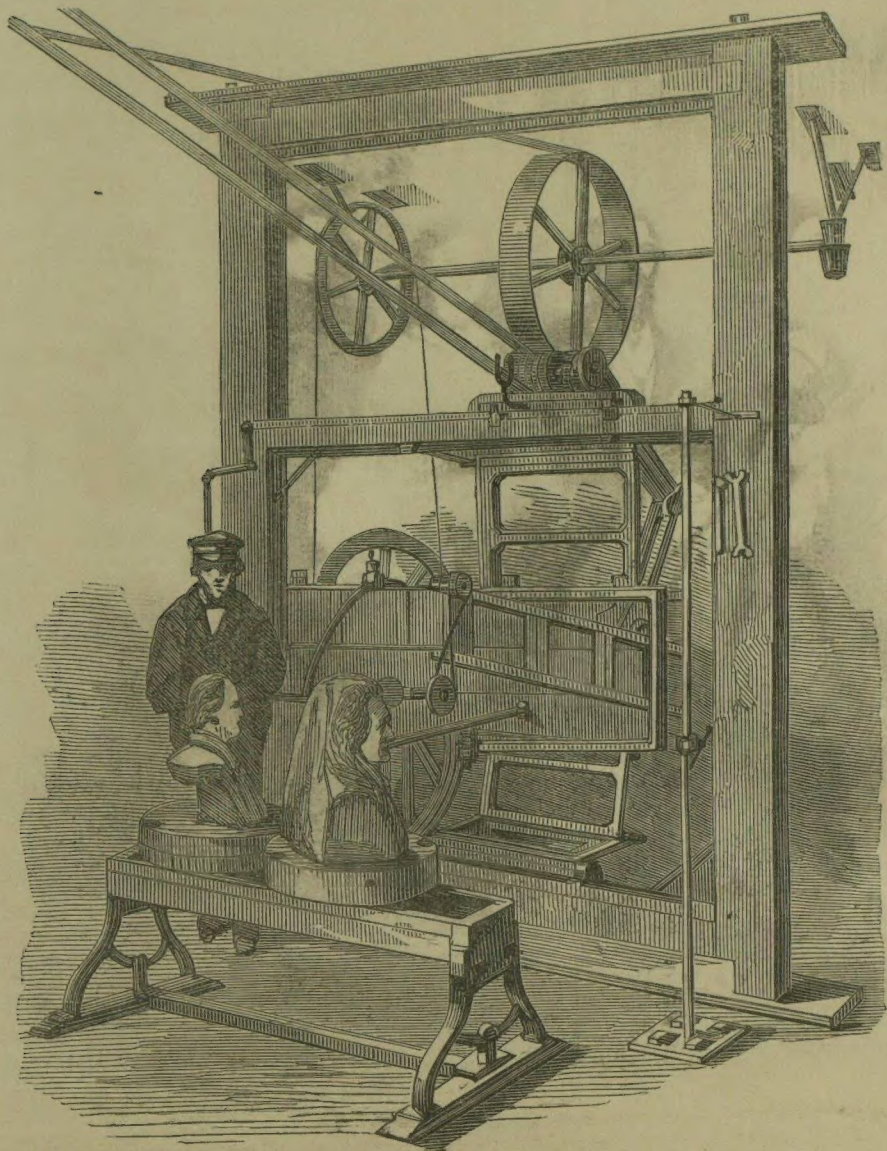
It is generally admitted that, were the artist relieved of the intermediate rough work, he would be able to execute his design at a moderate cost, and thus bring his production within the means of the many, and create a mart for sculpture of merit. This work, consisting of the primary pointing and carving, is invariably performed for artists by less practised hands, and is entirely unconnected with the beauty of design or excellence of finish; it might, consequently, as well as be effected by machinery as by unskilled manipulation—indeed, machinery of a primitive character is almost universally used.

A company has been formed, under the title of the British Sculpture Working Association, which is likely to cause a great improvement in the art of sculpture by doing away with the tedious processes of pointing or roughing out; and, while by machinery it effects a great saving in time, it is far more correct than any hand can ever pretend to be. The artist, thus relieved of the cumber-

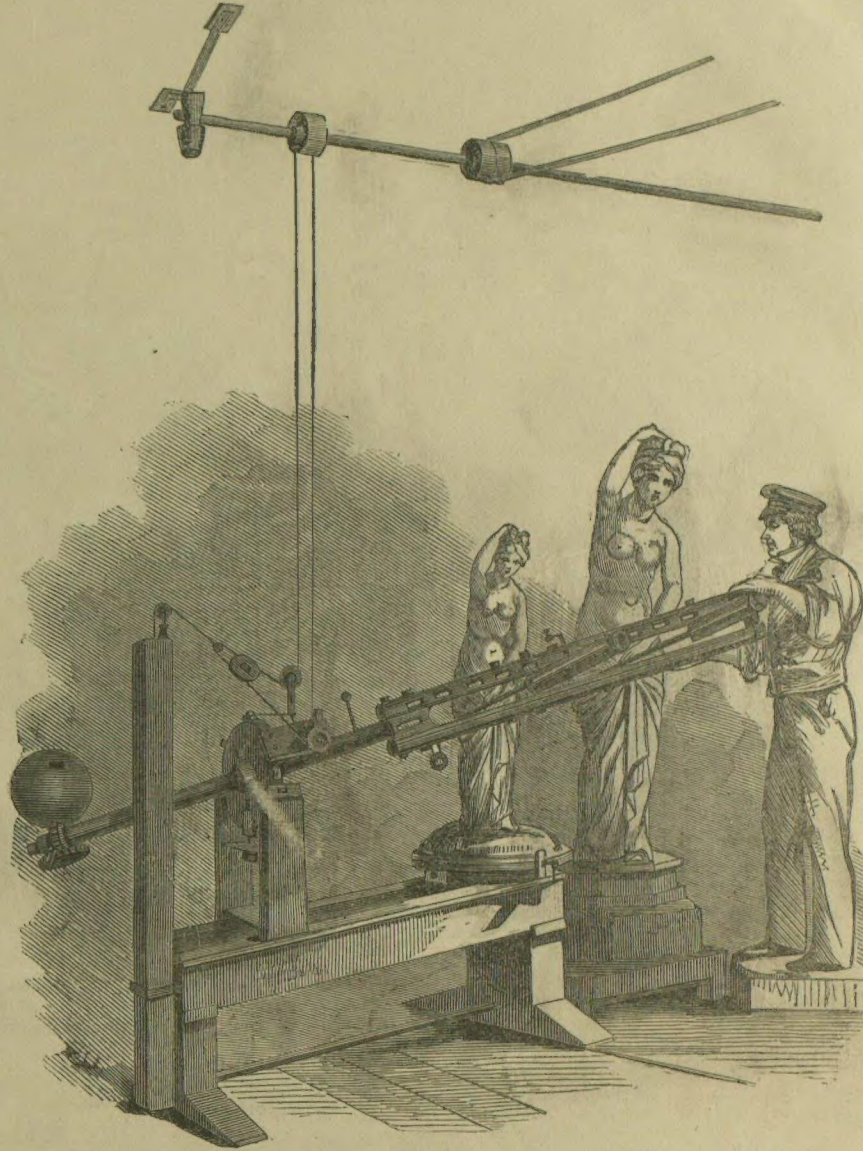
some material of the studio, can model his design, have it sent home to him in a nearly finished state in marble, so that the life touches are only needed to be given, and can have his work completed in one quarter of the time formerly required.

The promoter of this association has perfected machinery which affords every means for reduction and expansion, facilitates copying, and conduces greatly to expedition. It is intended to purchase from sculptors of eminence the copyright of celebrated works, which the association will reduce by their machinery with mathematical precision, and execute in marble, in a form adapted for the dwellings of the present day, at a price little exceeding that of Parian.

Messrs. Baily, Theod. Carew, Foley, Wyon, Smith, Papworth, and others of eminence in the profession, have expressed their approval of the working of the machine, and the value it is likely to be to artists.



COPYING IN MARBLE THE BUST OF ADAM CLARKE.



THE VENUS OF THE CAPITOL BEING REDUCED IN PORTLAND STONE.

THE ARRIVAL OF NAPOLEON AT ST. CLOUD.

THE Emperor of the French arrived on the morning of Sunday, the 17th inst., at St. Cloud, on his return from Italy. He reached the Lyons terminus at ten o'clock, and proceeded by the railroad round Paris (Chemin de Fer de Ceinture) to his destination. The Imperial carriage stopped at St. Cloud at 10.15, and in five minutes more was at the Orleans gate, which communicates with the Palace. His Majesty's coming had been announced for nine o'clock, and the Empress, with the Prince Imperial and the attendants, male and female, of the Palace, assembled at the entrance. The young Prince was dressed in the uniform of the Imperial Guard, and held a crown of laurel in his hand, ready to present to his father. Numerous groups of persons waited near the same spot. When the Imperial carriage appeared it was hailed with cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" which rose from both sides of the railroad. The Empress, holding her son by the hand, came forward to meet the Emperor, who embraced her affectionately, and pressed the Prince repeatedly to his bosom. The persons who accompanied the Emperor were warmly saluted by the attendants, who congratulated them all on their safe return. The Emperor then gave his arm to the Empress, and, taking the Prince by the hand, entered an open carriage, and, after saluting the spectators, drove to the Palace.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR AUGUST.

THE great heats of our present summer weather afford but rare occasions for the display of the different light toilets which are so charming at this season of the year. Most of the lady votaries of fashion are off to the numerous watering-places, which offer harbours of refuge from the overpowering warmth of the atmosphere in our great city. However, those whom circumstances retain in town are driven to adopt the most ingenious means for dressing themselves in such a manner as to diminish the ennui occasioned by a temperature of 90 degrees in the shade, and the lightest possible materials are had recourse to.

White muslins and light barèges are the most suitable and general dresses at the present moment, with a small silk mantle in accordance with the taste or figure of the wearer as par-dessus. In the façon of the dresses there has not been much change since our last, and an abundance of ruching is the most striking feature in the way of trimming. Bonnets are worn somewhat longer in the head, with very large silk or velvet side bows, and wide flowing strings to match. The *tours-de-tête* of lilac or cherry coloured flowers, which nearly surround the face, are very much à la mode in honour of the floral season; sometimes the flowers alternate with jet ornaments or black velvet, which produces a good effect. For the country white or brown straw hats à la Diana Vernon are very convenient and graceful, the body surrounded with a wreath of flowers, and strings to match the predominant colour in the wreath.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Fig. 1. Morning Dress of white striped muslin. The dress is worn high in the neck, and is drawn in to the waist, which is simply round, and ornamented by a green or lilac ribbon tied in a bow in front. The small flounces are trimmed with a narrow lace.

Fig. 2. Walking Dress, of silk, with pointed waist back and front, ornamented with buttons down the body; sleeves longer behind than in front, trimmed with ruching, which also terminates the two skirts of the dress. Rice-chip bonnet, decorated with marabout feathers falling to the right and left; the cap composed of white lace ruching with bright-coloured flowers at intervals.

Fig. 3. Morning Dress.—Very long black silk pelisse, wide and easy, nearly covering the robe. The pelisse is trimmed with two rows of gimp ornaments interspersed with jet; pocket on each side similarly ornamented; sleeves very wide, and longer at the back than in front, trimmed with five rows of narrow black velvet at the edge. Plain straw bonnet, with coloured bow, &c., as above described.

Fig. 4. Seaside or Country Dress.—Light-coloured barège robe, with two flounces on the lower skirt and one flounce on the upper skirt, which is open in front, all trimmed with bright-coloured ribbon; sleeves also with three frills to match the flounces; tight body, fastened with coloured buttons; a small lace ruching round the neck. Hat with narrow lace fall all round and a wreath of flowers, with strings to match their prevailing colour.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

BARON CAGNIARD DE LATOUR, the eminent natural philosopher and member of the French Academy, died lately, and M. Bequerel pronounced the funeral oration. By it we learn that the Baron was born in 1777, and entered the Ecole Polytechnique at its foundation in 1794. In 1811 he became Minister of the Interior, but did not, therefore, relax from his devotion to scientific pursuits. He delighted to study the principles of physics, chemistry, and mechanics, and their application to the industrial arts. To him is ascribed, among other matters, the invention of allumettes, or phosphorus matches, ignited by friction; the application of the Archimedeon screw to blowing-machines for forges, &c. In 1818 his mind was engaged in preparing gaslighting apparatus for the Hôpital St. Louis. In 1819 he made his most important discovery—the *sirene*, a useful instrument, by which is determined the number of the vibrations of which a musical tone is composed,—an instrument now universally employed in researches on acoustics. To him is also ascribed the discovery that alcoholic fermentation is due to the development of a vegetable confervoid. He died suddenly, in perfect health, although in his eighty-second year. He was present at the sitting of the Academy on the 50th of June.

TERRESTRIAL MAGNETISM AND THE AURORA.—Mr. Hansteen, of Christiania, has lately addressed letters to MM. Quetelet and Le Verrier, in which he gives the results of two long series of observations (perfectly independent of each other) of the magnetic inclination or dip, and the horizontal intensity—made with different instruments, which have given the same epochs of maxima and minima at Christiania, Brussels, London, and Paris. The minimum of intensity corresponds with the maximum of declination; and for both the period of time between the two returns to the maximum or minimum is 11 days and one-ninth, the period assigned by Wolff to the maxima and minima of the solar spots. Everything seems to indicate that to the minimum of the solar spots corresponds a greater vigour or activity in the luminous atmosphere of the sun, from which result a greater horizontal intensity of the magnetic needle and less inclination or dip. Mr. Hansteen observes also that the perturbations of the intensity and the dip announce the approach of the aurora borealis. On the 21st of April last the magnetic dip was much below, and the intensity much above, the ordinary. He was therefore led to expect an aurora, which, indeed, illuminated the sky immediately after sunset.—*Cosmos*. The opinion of the connection between magnetic perturbations and the aurora borealis has been further strengthened by the observations of M. Heis, laid before the Royal Academy of Belgium.—*Institut*.

DIA-MAGNETISM, &c.—M. Matteucci's researches on this subject since 1850, with engravings of the new apparatus employed by him, appear in the last number issued of the "Annales de Chimie." The author has not succeeded either in discovering a new elementary law or in imagining a hypothesis sufficiently explicit respecting the nature of dia-magnetism. He has also recently submitted to the French Academy an account of some new experiments in electro-physiology.

ENTOMOLOGUES.—The last two numbers of "The Annales des Sciences Naturelles" contain a beautifully illustrated article, by M. Sirodot, "On the Secretions of Insects."

CELESTIAL PHOTOGRAPHY.—We learn that Mr. Warren Delarue is still ardently pursuing his experiments, and that he hopes shortly to exhibit some beautiful representations of the stars, produced by their own light.

PHOSPHORESCENCE.—The subject of Professor Faraday's last lecture at the Royal Institution has been still further elucidated by the seventh series of researches by M. Edmund Becquerel, just laid before the Academy of Sciences at Paris. In this series, which relates to the composition of the emitted light, &c., M. Becquerel gives the result of a very large number of experiments in twelve consequences.—*L'Institut*.

GAS AND PICTURES.—The Commission (consisting of Professors Faraday, Tyndall, and Hofmann, Mr. R. Redgrave, and Capt. Fowke) appointed to consider the subject of lighting picture galleries by gas have reported:—That the chief objection to the use of gas arises from its containing "sulphide of carbon, which, on combustion, yields sulphurous acid gas capable of producing 22½ grains of sulphuric acid per 100 cubic feet of present London coal gas (Hofmann), and that it is not safe to permit this product of the combustion to come in contact with pictures." The Commission are therefore emphatically of opinion that the products of combustion should be excluded or withdrawn from chambers containing works of art.

CROCODILES.—Professor Huxley has just published, in the "Journal of the Proceedings of the Linnean Society," an elaborate paper on "The Specific and Generic Characters of Recent Crocodilia." He was led to study the subject by finding that so little information could be obtained from the leading works on comparative anatomy, and even from special monographs.

WATER-GLASS.—Letters on this subject appear in the *Journal of the Society of Arts* and in the *Athenaeum*, from Mr. Frederick Ransome, justifying his claim to the discovery of water-glass in this country. In 1848 and 1851 he received medals from the Institution of Civil Engineers for two inventions of artificial silicated stone; and on May 26, 1848, Professor Faraday gave a lecture on the subject at the Royal Institution. In his letter Mr. Ransome states that till 1856 he was utterly ignorant of the discoveries of Von Fuchs; that in 1845 he (Mr. Ransome) patented "a soluble silicate of soda, to preserve wood from decay;" and in 1854 he invented a process "for preparing oxides and carbonates of lead or zinc," and "carbonates or sulphates of barytes with soluble silica." He adds that the Baptist Chapel in Bloomsbury, the Royal Pavilion at Brighton, and the Custom House at Greenock, have had their seriously-decomposed stone hardened by the application of his process, patented in France in 1857.

FIRST ACT OF THE NEW PARLIAMENT.—On Monday the first Act of the new Parliament was issued. It is entitled "An Act to provide for the authentication of certain orders of the Privy Council in the absence of the Clerk in Ordinary." The Act is the 22nd and 23rd Vict., "being the first Session of the eighteenth Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland."

THE IMPERIAL HORSE RIVALS.—During his English exile the Emperor of the French had a favourite chestnut mare, Clear the Kitchen, which he purchased from the late Sir John Gerard: she followed him across the Channel as soon as his February fortunes were decided, and when she was worn out he replaced her with "Phillips." Strange to say, this was worn out he replaced her with an object of ambition to the agents of Pembrokehire hunter was an object of ambition to the agents of two Emperors. General Rittler came over from Austria along with Holmes, a brother of the well-known Yorkshire jockey, and liked him so much that they bid Mr. Phillips pretty nearly the 250 guineas he asked, so much that they declined going further. The horse, which was never even offered to the English Master of the Horse, stayed on at Knightsbridge another fortnight, when the Emperor, or rather the President of the French's coachman, who had arrived on a special riding-horse mission, heard of him, and outbid Austria at once. Since then the horse has travelled with the Emperor everywhere in his progresses, and he mounts no other at a review; and those who have got that fifteen-three dark chestnut in their eye, with his swan-like neck and his gay park action, can hardly wonder at the preference, and think that Austria has been rightly paid off for her doubts and fears.—"Silk and Scarlet," by The Druid.



THE ARRIVAL OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON AT ST. CLOUD.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



PARIS FASHIONS FOR AUGUST.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.